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Critical judges to meet Howard

Tougher jail terms 'mean more murder'

By FRANCES GIBBS AND RICHARD FORD

THE Home Secretary's tougher sentencing policy will lead to more murders as rapists and other violent criminals decide that it is not worth leaving their victims alive, one of Britain's most senior judges said yesterday.

Adding his voice to a chorus of judicial dissent, Lord Justice Rose also criticised Michael Howard's proposals on minimum sentences for some offences as an undesirable fetter on judges' discretion to tailor the punishment to the crime.

At the same time, Lord Donaldson of Lynton and Lord Ackner renewed their criticisms of Mr Howard's sentencing ideas, which will be outlined in a White Paper in the Spring. And on Saturday, Lord Justice Rose is expected to spell out their misgivings to Mr Howard in person at a private meeting with some thirty judges, police and probation officers.

Such meetings are held regularly by the Criminal Justice Consultative Council, which Lord Justice Rose chairs, to discuss problems in the justice system. The Home Secretary has been invited to this Saturday's gathering in Northampton, and judges are expected to make their views known.

Yesterday Lord Justice Rose told *The Times*: "Mandatory life for a second offence of rape will mean fewer pleas of guilty and more murders. You're not going to plead guilty if you commit an offence which carries a mandatory life sentence. And so far as more murders are concerned, rapists will think that they may as well kill their victims — there's no point leaving them alive if the sentence is the same."

The Appeal Court judge,



Lord Justice Rose: "fewer guilty pleas"

who made his comments yesterday in a personal capacity, also complained that Mr Howard's plans for minimum sentences for repeat burglars and drug dealers "clearly fetter judges' discretion in an undesirable way".

Lord Donaldson agreed. Speaking on BBC Radio 4's *Today* programme, he described Mr Howard's plans as fairly extreme and said that penal policy should not be "formed on the hoof". Sentencing decisions in cases of serious violent crime were taken by professional judges and he regretted any attempt to limit their discretion.

"If their hands are tied so that — whatever the circumstances — they are obliged to pass some minimum sentence, then I think there will be injustices and I think in due course there will be a public outcry," he said.

Lord Ackner, who has retired as a law lord, added that the Home Secretary knew that his proposals would not reach the statute book before the election. "Mr Howard is playing politics with the administration of justice. He is saying

to the Opposition: 'Look how tough we are on crime. You are not as tough as we are and thereby hoping to achieve political advantage.'"

Reform campaigners also added their voice to the sentencing protest. Paul Cavadino, chairman of the Penal Affairs Consortium, said he had not spoken to a single judge in favour of the plans.

"Senior judges are right to oppose the proposals, not simply because they restrict judges' discretion, but because they will create serious injustice," he said.

But Mr Howard insisted that his main aim was to protect the public. "As it stands at the moment, if someone isn't sentenced to life imprisonment they can be — and are — released, even when everyone knows that there is a great risk that they will go out and commit another rape or another violent offence," he said. "My overriding objective is to protect the public and to help build a safer Britain."

Mr Howard also said that he intended to get the proposals on to the Statute Book before the election but acknowledged that that might not prove possible.

The plans could lead to a huge rise in the prison population — some penal groups say by as many as 30,000 — and officials are already looking at electronic tagging of minor offenders and fine defaulters.

They are also studying whether electronic monitoring could be used instead of short jail terms and for some motor offences, including drink-driving. A pilot scheme linking tagging to a curfew order is operating in Norfolk, Greater Manchester and Reading.



Michael Volino practises a 35-yard kick in New York after lessons from a professional

The million-dollar kick

FROM QUENTIN LETTS IN NEW YORK

A NEW YORK man will win \$1 million this weekend if, during the half-time break at an American football final, he executes a single place kick. Michael Volino, a 35-year-old, unathletic police sergeant, won the opportunity in a draw run by the Hershey chocolate company. He will have just one chance at the 35-yard kick during the half-time interval at Sunday's Pro Bowl game in Hawaii. If the ball floats between the posts, Sergeant Volino will pocket the money. If it goes wide, he will

return to the 103rd Precinct in New York's Queens borough. The trip to Hawaii means he will miss a promotion examination for which he has studied for a year. The exam is held rarely, but his colleagues were in no doubt that he should head west.

"Every guy I work with said to go for the million," said Sergeant Volino, who has confessed to nervousness about kicking the ball in front of millions of viewers.

He has taken lessons from a coach, who has advised him

to take a short approach and address the ball with a toe-banger stroke. Rob Andrew, England's model goal kicker, recommended a slow, deliberate run-up. "Fix your eyes on the piece of ball you intend to hit. Don't look up, someone else will tell you if it's over."

Sergeant Volino said: "I'm very accurate, but only from 15 yards." At a practice before reporters he succeeded (just) with one kick out of 12. Before flying to Hawaii yesterday he confessed that his kicking leg was a little sore.

Porton Down LSD trial was farce for soldiers

By MICHAEL EVANS, DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT

SOLDIERS who volunteered to take part in secret chemical warfare trials in the 1960s were dosed with LSD tablets that totally incapacitated normally fit and highly disciplined units.

Some officers could not control their men because they were laughing uncontrollably, according to Ministry of Defence documents that were declassified yesterday.

The trials were carried out by the Ministry's chemical defence experimental establishment at Porton Down in Wiltshire and were intended to determine how LSD and other hallucinatory drugs affected troops and whether there was potential for using the drugs in an aerosol form against an enemy.

The 11 files from Porton Down on the trials were released yesterday by the Public Record Office at Kew in Surrey. They describe three operations codenamed Moneybags, Recount and Small Change. None of the volunteers were told what drugs they were being given; the trials were monitored by doctors and all were given medical and psychiatric screening before the tests began.

In one test, a drugged troop commander who was alternately laughing and retching, cried out: "This is getting too much. Why doesn't somebody who's sober take charge?" Earlier, the same troop commander had accused a radio operator of insubordination because he was "talking glibly and whistling down the handset". The officer did not realise that the soldier's behaviour was due to the drugs.

During one operation in November 1965, 13 Royal Marine commandos were given doses of 200 micrograms (a microgram is a millionth of a gram) of LSD (lysergic acid diethylamide). Five minutes after taking the drug, they became progressively more

disorganised and incapable of taking orders. LSD is one of the most potent drugs known: a "normal" dose would be 25 to 50 micrograms.

Major J. L. Rickard, who monitored the exercise, concluded that the whole unit would have been annihilated in an hour. The men, he said, were "out of touch" and unable to use equipment.

None of the Service personnel who took part in the experiments appeared to suffer lasting damage. Most were able to function normally after 24 or 48 hours, although many admitted to feeling depressed.

"One junior officer found difficulty in controlling an entirely unjustified hilarity"

In one of the files it is acknowledged that only one subject in the history of medical experiments with hallucinatory drugs had died, and that was an elephant which had been given 300,000 micrograms of LSD.

In Operation Recount in September 1966, 16 men from the 37th Heavy Air Defence Regiment took part in an experiment that involved an hallucinatory drug called T3456. One junior officer was afflicted with frequent bouts of laughter. He complained that one of his drugged men made his laughter even worse whenever he approached him.

"The junior officer found difficulty in controlling an entirely unjustified hilarity in spite of the presence of his commanding officer," one technical file from Porton Down remarks. During the same experiment, the battery

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£900 windfall for millions

Alliance & Leicester is to seek a £25 billion stock market flotation next year, a move that will mean an average £900 payout for its three million qualifying saving and borrowing members. Page 23

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Let Nolan decide on pay, says Labour

By ARTHUR LEATHLEY AND ALICE THOMSON

THE Labour leadership last night announced that they will accept any changes to Commons salaries recommended by the Nolan Committee.

Some 300 MPs have backed a parliamentary motion calling on Lord Nolan's committee to review MPs' and ministers' pay and to recommend changes within three months. At Prime Minister's Questions today, Mr Major is expected to face a barrage of cross-party pressure to rule the issue of pay to Nolan. Ann

Taylor, the Shadow Commons Leader, said that Labour would accept any recommendations of the Nolan Committee, insisting that it was time for salary increases to be taken out of MPs' hands.

However, Paddy Ashdown, the Liberal Democrat leader, criticised MPs for wanting to increase their pay and said that the current amount was "a perfectly acceptable sum". Many MPs say that the annual ritual of voting through their own salary rises has



"You're right, money hasn't changed you"

damaged the reputation of the Commons.

MPs bicker, page 10
Leading article, page 19

55 killed in Sri Lankan lorry blast

FIFTY-FIVE people were killed and up to 1,500 were injured when a bomb destroyed the heart of Sri Lanka's capital yesterday (Vijitha Yapa writes).

Three armed men jumped from a moving lorry outside the Central Bank in Colombo and began firing at random. The lorry, packed with 440lb of explosive, crashed into the entrance of the bank, a three-storey complex only 500 yards from President Bandaranaike Kumaratunga's office.

Tamil attack, page 15

Royal snooper 'ashamed'

By EMMA WILKINS

A RADIO enthusiast who allegedly taped the Duke of Edinburgh speaking on a mobile telephone said last night that he was ashamed of what he had done.

Neville Hawkins, 47, who lives three miles from Sandringham, the Queen's Norfolk estate, is said to have recorded the Duke speaking to a woman friend about family matters shortly before Christmas.

Yesterday Mr Hawkins, who has been suspended from his job, was questioned by police for 90 minutes. Intentionally intercepting a

telephone call can lead to a maximum fine of £5,000 or two years imprisonment under the Interception of Communications Act (1985).

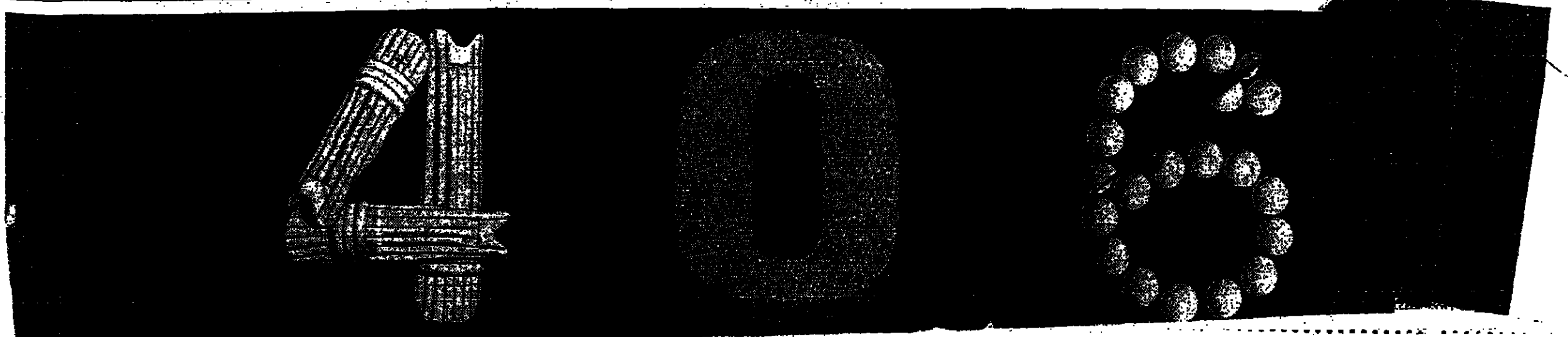
Norfolk police said last night that Mr Hawkins, a hospital maintenance worker, had contacted officers about the alleged tape. "The constabulary can confirm that a man has contacted them regarding the taping of an alleged telephone call made by His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh. Police inquiries are continuing," a spokesman said. Mr Hawkins, who lives



Hawkins yesterday: suspended from job

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After the sharks, a clammy invertebrate scuttles in for the kill

If anything can scupper the Tory highback, it is David Shaw (C. Dover). Ever since, two years ago, Tony Blair began surfing a wave of media adoration that Mother Teresa would envy, your sketchwriter has been wondering what could be more nauseating — and looking forward to the moment when surf hits reef.

Finally, last week, the reef. And, after the reef, the answer to my question: a spectacle just as unsettling — the circling of the Tory sharks. Then, yesterday, scuttling up the Dover beach, something clammy, invertebrate and quite unspeakable: Mr Shaw.

Come back, Tony, all is forgiven! David Shaw somehow succeeds in being both menacing and craven at the same time. Pasty-faced and wearing the perpetual smirk of the classroom sneak, he reminds us of the sort of boy who could jab you under the desk with the sharp end of his compass, then point at you when the teacher asks who has yelped. When an Opposi-

tion front-bencher is in trouble at the dispatch box, Shaw leads the barracking. When a Cabinet Minister wants a backbench crawler to lob him an easy six, Shaw leads the bowling. He even cast aspersions on the Queen Mother's judgment when her devotion to the white cliffs of Dover led her to express alarm at their possible self-off.

David Shaw has the apparent courage of those with a hide so thick they honestly don't know how their behaviour looks. Yesterday he led opposition to a Ten-Minute Rule Bill (a piece of political kite-flying) put forward by Labour's John Speller (Warley W) to regulate the funding of political parties.

A reasoned case can be made against the reforms Speller proposed. Shaw did not make it. He twisted his speech into a series of remarks, each ending in "just another example of Labour doing one thing..." at which point, like a pantomime dame leading the kids in an audience chant, he would conduct the Government benches in a chorus of "and saying another".

Why do the whips encourage this sort of thing? The question tugged our sleeves twice, yesterday, for, before Speller's and Shaw's exchanges, I had watched Questions to the Scottish Secretary. Labour Party policies are like a quiet room in which, from beneath half a dozen cushions, chairs and cupboards, and if you wait for a complete hush, you can hear the gentle, regular tick of half a dozen timebombs. At least two of these are in the Scottish corner, and they relate to the Opposition's forthcoming manifesto pledge of a de-

volved, tax-raising parliament. The one bomb is what the Tories call the "tartan tax" on Scotland. The other is what the press call the Midlothian Question: why another elected assembly for an already over-represented Scotland, and nothing for England? Everybody knows these questions are potentially calamitous for Labour. Nobody has the least idea how calamity can be averted. But because Tory MPs and propagandists keep banging on so mindlessly on the subject, journalists hesitate to get in on the act. Englishmen like Mr Shaw are sent by the Tory whips to shriek "Tartan tax, tartan tax" like mindless parrots, to which ministers reply "Absolutely right, absolutely right." In these circumstances, the rest of us hang back.

Kinnock bails out Iberia for £440m

By A Staff Reporter

NEIL KINNOCK, Europe's Transport Commissioner, announced nearly £440 million of public aid to bail out Spain's national airline Iberia yesterday — but insisted that Brussels was committed to phasing out airline subsidies.

Mr Kinnock said he had approved the move only after slashing the amount of aid to the airline and winning strict concessions to ensure no trade distortion with competing national airlines elsewhere in Europe. Nevertheless, the approval of another massive amount of money to ailing Iberia is bound to irritate British Airways, which has gone without state intervention and believes it is time Brussels made the rest of the industry face up to open-market competition.

The deal is Mr Kinnock's first major political decision in his 12 months as Transport Commissioner and at a news conference in Brussels he was determined to emphasise that he has granted the aid only to save Iberia from technical bankruptcy on the basis of stringent commercial criteria.

He has cut back the scale of investment by almost half and forced Iberia to shed business as part of its streamlining efforts. Mr Kinnock has spent months negotiating with the airline and agonised over a detailed study by independent experts before concluding that some subsidy could be allowed to help with restructuring.

Hurd says Europe won't be ready for monetary union

By Philip Webster, Political Editor

DOUGLAS HURD supported the postponement of the European single currency yesterday, warning that an attempt to press forward on the present timetable could jeopardise the European Union's achievements and threaten division.

The former Foreign Secretary, regarded as one of the leading pro-Europeans of the Thatcher and Major era, is the latest European statesman to cast doubt on whether monetary union could ever happen. He urged the German Government to propose that it should be delayed.

"I do not know whether it will ever happen," he said. "I do not think it will happen in 1999... I do not think it will work out in the next three or four years." He added: "The Germans are in the best position to say that this was a perfectly honourable and good idea, that its day may come but that the timing of it now is just not working out."

Mr Hurd's outspoken remarks came as the British European Union official sacked this month for his attack on monetary union delivered a savage parting shot at Brussels, claiming that he had been treated like a suspected criminal.

Bernard Connolly, writing in *The Times* today, suggests that he was sacked from his job as head of the unit moni-



Connolly: sacked for a "political crime"

toring the European monetary system for a political "crime" and that his offence had been to get things right, as the past few months had shown.

He claims that he has been subjected to a smear campaign and says that his sacking gives no encouragement to those who hope for greater openness and realism on European monetary issues.

The past few weeks have seen an explosion of comment in practically every EU country, from politicians, bankers, academics and industrialists, on the impracticality and dangers of the Maastricht process. Are we now seeing in Western Europe the beginnings of an awakening on monetary issues to match the earlier political awakening to the East?

Unless the glimmerings of realism on the Continent, so far seen only on the fringes of power, penetrated to the core, "the whole of Western Europe will find it hard not to sink further into an economic mire and a period of political resentment".

Mr Hurd, interviewed on *The World at One* on Radio 4, said: "There is a danger that if the single currency is pressed forward on the present timetable it will begin to unravel the things we have already achieved, like the single market. Instead of being a leap forward to unity it might turn into a retreat into rather bad-tempered division." He opposed a softening of the convergence criteria and said the Germans would never agree to it.

Conservatives keeping a careful eye on Brussels noted yesterday that Britain's opt-out from the social chapter exempted British firms from proposed EU laws guaranteeing fathers as well as mothers at least three months off work after childbirth.

Ministers meanwhile tried to make their hypocrisy charges against Labour cover its European policy. Malcolm Rifkind, the Foreign Secretary, told Tony Blair to back British industry by jettisoning Labour's commitment to the social chapter.

Bernard Connolly, page 18



Clare Short leaving the NEC meeting yesterday

Labour loses 90 members over Harman's choice

By Jill Sherman, Political Correspondent

NEARLY ninety members have resigned from the Labour Party over Harriet Harman's decision to send her son to a grammar school, it emerged last night.

Labour officials said that 89 members had written to the party's headquarters during the past week saying they were resigning over her decision. Several backbenchers said they had received letters from members threatening to quit and predicted more resignations. However, party officials later said that 1,101 members had joined the party in the past week, matching the recent average weekly rise.

The figures were disclosed as the Labour Party, which has about 365,000 members, decided immediately to ditch its policy of all-women shortlists. The party's National Executive Committee (NEC) voted not to appeal against a tribunal ruling that its all-women shortlists for parliamentary seats breached sex discrimination laws.

The decision followed legal advice that the party could not be confident of winning an appeal. A statement from the Labour leadership also argued that the time-consuming appeals process was a "distraction" in the run-up to a general election. However, the NEC agreed to set up a working group to examine ways of increasing the total of women MPs.

Eleven constituencies which were drawing up all-women shortlists will have to rerun their selection processes. The NEC has urged nine constituencies it hopes to win to draw up a new timetable for selection immediately, so that they can have candidates in place as soon as possible.

The remaining 11 seats still to select candidates will wait until the working group reports next month. Officials claimed that all 35 women who had been selected under the quota system, and endorsed by the NEC, would remain in place.

Officials said the working group, headed by John Prescott, the deputy leader, would look at ways of encouraging those still selecting candidates to choose women. However, they emphasised that any ditching from the NEC, or any new mechanism, would breach the tribunal ruling.

Ms Harman's decision to send her son to a grammar school was also raised at the NEC during Mr Blair's report to the meeting. Ms Harman decided to repeat some of her speech to the Parliamentary Labour Party in which she regretted the embarrassment she had caused the party.

In a 40-minute debate, NEC members agreed that the party had to write and improve its presentation before the general election. Robin Cook is understood to have emphasised the need to "hone down and shape up policy and presentation".

Fifteen suspended, page 10
Letters, page 19

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WORLD LEATHER

LSD troops

Continued from page 1

sergeant major was so severely affected that after the exercise he removed most of his clothes and sat on his bed "wearing only his underclothes and a seraphic smile". Two-and-a-half hours later he complained of feeling "tensed up" and he was sent to see a psychiatrist.

In *Operation Recount*, the object was to see whether there was any interaction between drugged and undrugged men. The experiments showed that the control group of undrugged soldiers did have a positive influence on those who had been given LSD.

However, in the end the Porton Down experiments appeared to produce no practical results because the authorities decided that LSD in aerosol form would not be effective. Evidence showed that absorption of LSD in the air was poor.

When only small doses of LSD were given, the soldiers were able to maintain reasonable discipline, but over several days their capabilities became gradually more impaired. One file records that 134356 "is a most powerful incapacitor even of highly trained and motivated infantry". With a dose of 200 micrograms, communication between the soldiers became "chaotic".

One file says: "By the time the recipient (of information) had been woken up enough to realise someone was talking to him, the speaker had forgotten what he was supposed to be saying." Men walked aimlessly around the exercise area, exposing themselves to enemy fire "in total disregard for cover".

NHS trust chiefs receive 30% rises in pay explosion

By Jeremy Laurance, Health Correspondent

PAY rises of up to 30 per cent have been awarded to chief executives of NHS trusts amid signs of a salary explosion at the top of the health service. The average rise was 7.6 per cent in the year to last March, more than twice the 3.2 per cent received by nurses, according to a survey.

Six chief executives had rises in total remuneration of more than 20 per cent, taking the highest paid — over £100,000, including bonuses and benefits but excluding pension contributions.

The figures come after disclosures that consultant salaries are leaping above NHS pay scales as trusts compete for specialists in short supply. Psychiatrists, anaesthetists and paediatricians are commanding premiums of up to £20,000 above the NHS maximum of £52,440.

Unison, the largest NHS union, said: "The public will regard many of these increases, bonus payments and other perks as quite unjustifiable in relation to the treatment handed out to hard pressed health staffs."

Philip Hunt, director of the National Association of Health Authorities and Trusts, said the salaries of most trust chief executives were modest by comparison with the private sector. "It's a very tough job. Where there have been large rises, it is partly to do with a judgment that they have taken on more responsibility."

The highest paid NHS chief executive identified in the survey by Incomes Data Services is Mark Rees of Bromley Hospitals NHS Trust, in southeast London, who received £101,000 in 1994-95.

The survey, covering 250 trusts, about three quarters of the total in March 1994, omitted some such as Guy's and St Thomas's in London, the largest in the country, because they did not release copies of their annual accounts. The total earnings of Tim Matthews, chief executive of Guy's and St Thomas's, were £107,000 in 1994-95.

The highest pay rise of 29.3 per cent was awarded to Jeremy Taylor, chief executive of Grampian Healthcare NHS Trust, taking his total earnings to £97,000.

The highest paid director, the survey found, was Dr Willie Harris, medical director of St Mary's Hospital, London, and a consultant in genito-urinary medicine who earned £120,000 in 1994-95. Dr Harris said: "I am quite delighted if I am at the peak of the pay levels but I think you will find other medical directors who are higher paid than I am. My pay is an amalgam of my NHS salary, a higher level merit award and management pay."

Royal tape

Continued from page 1

In Ingoldsthorpe, near King's Lynn, was taken to his local police station yesterday in a police car, but officers emphasised he was not being arrested and was accompanying them voluntarily.

After he was named in yesterday's *Sun*, Mr Hawkins was suspended from duties at the Queen Elizabeth Hospital, King's Lynn. Richard Venn, chief executive of the King's Lynn and Wisbech Hospitals Trust, said: "As a hospital trust we expect absolute confidentiality and high standards of discretion from all our staff."

Mr Hawkins, who is married to a nurse and has two children, is alleged to have tried to sell the tape for £50,000 to *The Sun*. The newspaper said that it had not paid him any money.

A scanner costing £200, possession of which is not illegal, can be used to intercept signals from old-style analogue mobile telephones. Modern digital telephones are more difficult to track.

The Duke was said to have been using an analogue telephone because of poor reception at Sandringham.

□ An industrial tribunal hearing (report, leading article, January 19) concerning a male typist found unequivocally, and not on a technicality, for the respondents, Office Angels.

□ The Right Rev Francis Walsley is the Roman Catholic Bishop of the Forces, not the Anglican bishop (report, yesterday).

Gummer blocks Royal Opera move

By Marcus Binney

THE Royal Opera House has suffered a new setback in its search for a temporary home during rebuilding at Covent Garden. John Gummer, the Environment Secretary, yesterday announced a public inquiry into the plan for a temporary opera house beside Tower Bridge, which secured funding this week.

This put to an end hopes of completing the temporary venue before Covent Garden closes in September 1997 for its £26 million renovation, and makes it unlikely to be used by the Royal Opera and Royal Ballet companies. The plan was initially threatened when the second potential tenant of the Tower Bridge building, the Disney Corporation, withdrew. But Credit Lyonnais had found a speculative investor willing to take the risk of finding future tenants.

Clive Timms, financial director of the Royal Opera House, said last night: "Credit Lyonnais told us this week they were in a position to go ahead with the financing of the project. Some £26 million was potentially available to cover the acquisition of the land and the costs of constructing and fitting out the building."

"We are very disappointed, but not surprised. The scheme had the full sup-

La Bohème anniversary, page 32

Coroner praises Ecstasy victim's family for their 'stoicism and strength of character'

Parents tell inquest of frantic fight to save Leah

BY MICHAEL HORSNELL

THE parents of Leah Betts told an inquest yesterday of their frantic attempts to keep her alive as she slipped into a coma after taking an Ecstasy tablet.

Paul Betts, a former policeman, and his wife Janet sat holding hands as they told the inquest in Chelmsford, Essex, of Leah's collapse after taking the tablet at her 18th birthday party. Mrs Betts said she knew something was wrong when she saw that Leah's eyes were enormous, "like something out of a horror film".

Dr John Henry, consultant physician at Guy's Hospital's national poisons information service told the inquest that in some cases, people who took Ecstasy found that it reduced their ability to deal with water through their kidneys. Water was retained in the body, the blood diluted and the brain swelled. Leah, who had drunk several cups of water quickly, was effectively brain-dead within 15 minutes of first feeling ill.

Dr Henry said: "If Leah had taken the drug alone she might have survived. If she had drunk the water alone she might have survived. But the effect of the drug and drinking the water were almost certainly responsible for the kidneys not passing out the water and caused the blood to be diluted and the brain to swell."

Mr Betts said that he had



Leah Betts collapsed after drinking water

collected Leah, an A-level student, from her Saturday job on the afternoon of the party and had returned with one of her friends, Sarah Cargill, to the family home at Latchingdon, Essex. "She was a bit on edge, waiting for people to come," he said. "They didn't arrive until 8.30pm and from then on the party went on perfectly normally."

Sarah said in a statement that she and Leah had obtained four Ecstasy tablets from a friend. They had taken the drug together on about four previous occasions but were told that the latest pills were stronger.

The girls decided to swallow a whole tablet each at about 7.45pm as they waited for

guests to arrive. "I felt different from how I had on previous occasions, but I still felt fine," Sarah said.

During the course of the evening Leah had drunk a Malibu and a Bacardi Breezer, but steered clear of her usual drink of vodka. Sarah said she saw Leah smoking a marijuana cigarette during the course of the evening and that Leah had said on a couple of occasions that she had wanted to wet her lips with water.

At the end of the evening Leah went upstairs, complaining of feeling thirsty. She asked Sarah to accompany her to the bathroom, where she drank six or seven cups of water, one after the other, before screaming out that she had a "terrible headache and a funny feeling in her legs".

At about 12.30am Leah's younger brother, William, called Mrs and Mrs Betts, who were watching a video in the kitchen, to come to Leah's assistance. Mrs Betts, Leah's stepmother, said: "I went upstairs and I found her leaning over the wash basin. She turned round and when I saw her eyes I knew there was something wrong."

Leah vomited then collapsed with her legs wrapped around the door. "At this time she was still coherent; you could still hold a conversation with her," her father told Dr Malcolm Weir, the coroner. "We tried to put her into the

recovery position to lessen any damage she would cause herself."

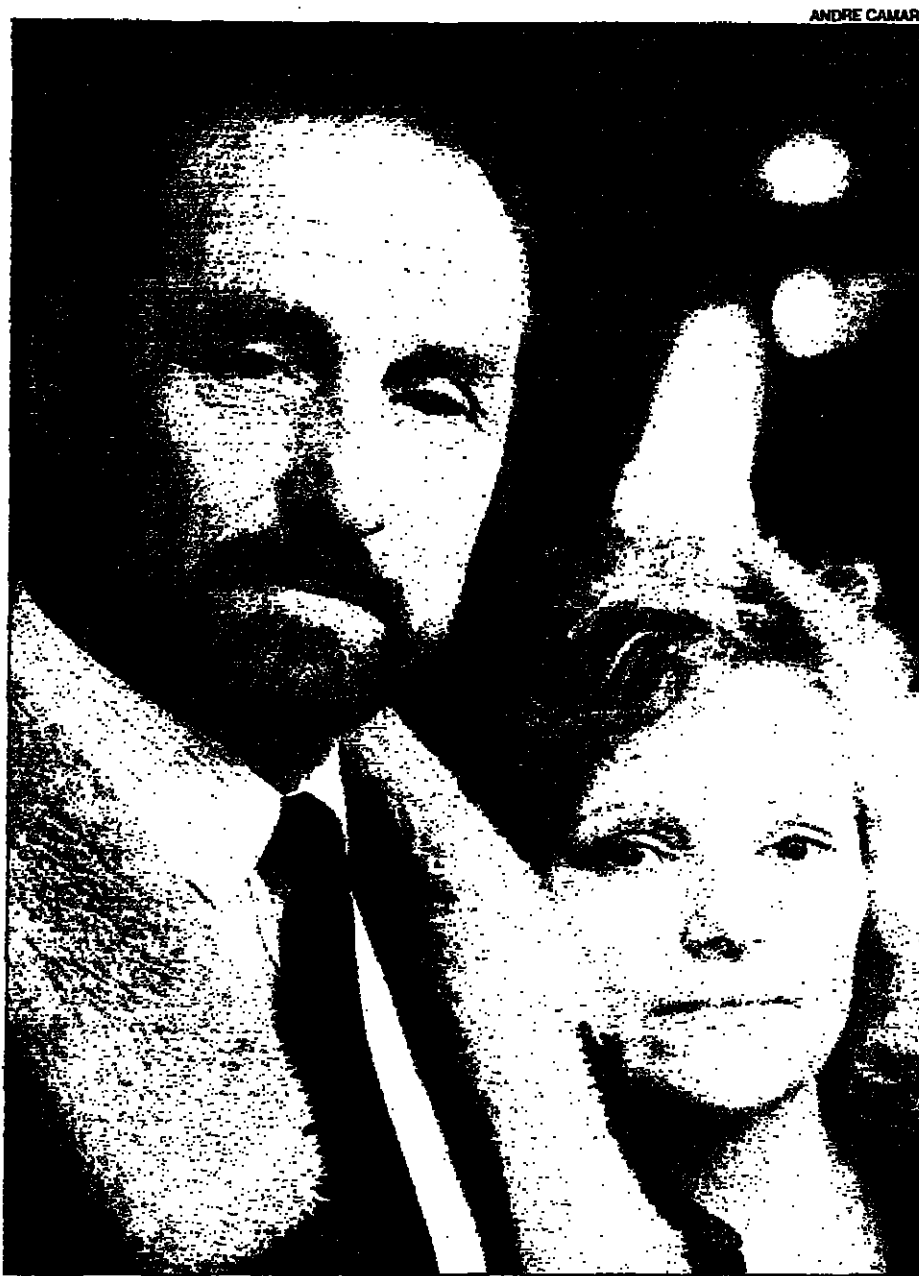
They carried her to her bedroom. "She was clawing and screaming at me to help her," Mrs Betts said. She was suffering excruciating stomach and head pains, saying her skull felt as if it was on the point of exploding.

Mrs Betts said: "She was screaming at the pain in her legs and the pain in her stomach and screaming, 'Mum, please help me.'"

Mrs Betts said: "I had just got through to ambulance control, and Leah suddenly stopped breathing. I shook her, it was like everything was in slow-motion."

Mr Betts said he pumped his daughter's chest until she regurgitated, forcing him to stop. Her heart continued to beat and his wife kept on with resuscitation until the ambulance and police arrived.

Dr Weir recorded a verdict of accidental death, caused by non-dependent abuse of Ecstasy. At the end of the 90-minute hearing, he said: "I would like to pay tribute to the stoicism and strength of character of Mr and Mrs Betts in the past two months. I can only hope that all their efforts to bring to the public forum the dangers of Ecstasy will be listened to by people who expose themselves to this dangerous drug. Even if it prevents one more fatality Leah's death will not have been in vain."



Paul and Janet Betts outside Chelmsford Coroner's Court yesterday

Celine police in plea to hauliers

BY BILL FROST

DETECTIVES hunting the killer of Celine Figard, the French student whose body was found in woodland just after Christmas, have approached 22,500 haulage firms asking for help. Mlu Figard, 19, was last seen at Chieveley service station on the M4 in Berkshire, accepting a lift from the driver of a Mercedes lorry.

Detective Chief Superintendent John McCammon, of West Mercia police, said that letters being sent to firms contained descriptions of the lorry and driver. "I am appealing to haulage operators to study these and to let me know of any individual who may be of interest to us. We have a DNA profile of the man we are seeking and have started obtaining samples from lorry drivers."

However, hauliers claimed last night that police had failed to take up offers of help from the industry. One said: "A lot of us were keen to co-operate but the police failed to come back to us. It's more than possible that one of those who wanted to help may have vital information that could lead detectives to the killer."

Police rejected any suggestion that detectives were slow to react to offers of help and said that the inquiry had initially been in the hands of another force. "Her disappearance was treated as a missing person case until we found the body."

Thief says partners murdered yacht crew

BY BOB GRAHAM
IN ANTIGUA

A RAID on a British millionaire's yacht which led to the torture and murder of four people was yesterday described to the High Court in Antigua by one of the killers.

Donaldson Samuel was one of the three men who slipped aboard the 65ft ketch as it was moored overnight at the island of Barbuda. He has admitted manslaughter and was giving evidence as a prosecution witness.

Rex Mackay, QC, for the prosecution, described the killings of Ian Cridland, 33, the skipper; Thomas Williams, 22, the deckhand; and Kathy and Bill Clever, the guests, as a "savage and sadistic execution". Samuel, 23, has changed his original plea of not guilty to murder, to an admission of guilt to manslaughter. He claimed he and Mellanson, Harris, 23, and Marvin, Joseph, 22, planned "to get some money at gunpoint. It was all Marvin Joseph's idea."

Samuel told the court how he searched the Challenger's cabins and found a video camera and a small amount of cash. "At that time I was on my own. The crew were sitting around the table when I last saw them, still alive. I was ready to go back because we had finished what we'd come for. Then when I went back in they were all dead. Shot by Mel and Marvin."

Samuel yesterday denied in a heated exchange with Clement Bird, for the defence, that he had changed his plea because he wanted to escape the death sentence. Samuel claimed it was because he played no part in the killings. The trial continues.

Policewoman was gold courier in £3.5m VAT scam

BY TIM JONES

A POLICE officer was found guilty yesterday of helping her father, a former policeman, in a £20 million gold smuggling ring. Lucie Gilmore, 25, acted as a courier, during at least four trips to Belgium with her father to buy bullion.

Gilmore, who like her father, Michael Gilmore, 53, served with the West Mercia force, will be sentenced to four weeks' time. Her father pleaded guilty at the start of the trial at Knightsbridge Crown Court, west London, of conspiring with others to evade £3.5 million of VAT on the importation of gold. He will be sentenced tomorrow.

The scam, masterminded by Jeevan Kanda, a jeweller from Birmingham, involved buying three tons of gold in Belgium and Luxembourg, where only up to 1 per cent in tax was payable, and smuggling the ingots, valued at £8,000 each, into Britain in cars.

The gold was sold by jewellers adding VAT at 17.5 per cent and netted the gang £3.5 million, which has been recovered.



Gilmore helped father to smuggle gold bullion

ered. Although Customs identified the gang leaders, Gilmore, a probationary officer, was unwittingly responsible for the arrest of herself and her father.

The pair came to the attention of the authorities only after Gilmore admitted that threats by a former boyfriend to expose her gold smuggling activities should be reported to police. He was arrested for attempted blackmail but the story he told police about one of their colleagues and a former member of the force left them amazed, the court was told.

In evidence, Gilmore, of Bridgnorth, Shropshire, said she had gone with her father to the Continent but only to keep him company. However, customs investigators found that on the trips she collected gold for smuggling.

Michael Gilmore admitted 24 smuggling runs during which he brought back over a third of a ton of gold. He said he became part of the ring because he was facing financial ruin after the collapse of his business. His partner, David Fox, a solicitor, who was also involved with the gang, committed suicide.

Surrinder Kumar, a jeweller, of Sutton Coldfield, was also found guilty and will be sentenced later. Police are still trying to find Jeevan Kanda.

As she left court after being granted bail, Gilmore, who has a young daughter, said she intended to appeal.

The law on gold in Britain has been changed. VAT is no longer paid on bullion but only from the point at which it is turned into jewellery. Customs say this has almost entirely eradicated gold smuggling fraud within the EU.

One word from coach puts all 11 players on the spot

BY JOE JOSEPH

WHEN every boy in the school football team and the substitute is called Chris, as they are in Alocric School's under-12 side, you may have hit upon a statistical fluke, or maybe even some mysterious community where parents, just run out of imagination, when faced with a foot: "You have certainly landed yourself with a coaching headache."

For supporters of the school in Melksham, Wiltshire, cheering from the sidelines is a doddle. But for the coach it makes backing tactical orders to the "players" confusing at best.

Pete Mowday, the head teacher, quickly learnt what made Graham Taylor turn angry when he was England

boss. The under-12s' first match was a prickly school derby against local rivals Forest and Sandridge.

Mr Mowday, unthinkingly, yelled: "Chris - you take the corner!" Five Alocric players raced off. Did he not like that?

Every time someone shouted "Chris, Chris", a flock of Christophers crisscrossed the field like scattering billiard balls.

An unhelpful complication was that the visiting team also contained five Christophers, which made it "a very confusing game", according to Chris Needham, 10, Alocric's left back. "At the beginning of the game a few people called out 'Chris' for a pass, but every-

one quickly decided it wasn't a very good idea."

Chris Czelecki, 10, the midfield dynamo, said: "As soon as someone got the ball everyone else shouted 'Chris, Chris'. It was a bit confusing." Chris Miles, also 10, the keeper, said: "I shouted 'Chris' really loud once and about six people stopped and turned round." The match ended in a 0-0 draw.

Mr Mowday, the coach and referee as well as head of the 405-pupil school, said: "The boys done well - each Chris deserved his place. It is quite remarkable that we should have so many Christophers at the school and that so many of them should be good at football."

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Birmingham

Degas own
shaken by
fingers and



Crown-up Re

20

Expert reveals hands-on approach

Degas owners are shaken by use of fingers and thumbs

BY DALYA ALBERGE
ARTS CORRESPONDENT

MUSEUM curators and collectors have been astonished by the discovery that Edgar Degas, the 19th-century master, painted dozens of his most important late works with his fingers and thumbs.

They don't particularly like to be told their pictures were painted with thumbs," Richard Kendall, the leading Degas scholar, said. His findings will be published by the National Gallery to coincide with an exhibition on Degas opening on May 22.

"It has shocked collectors," he said. "You should see their faces. They crumple. They don't like it. It sounds a very 20th-century thing to do."

"Fingerprint" pictures include *Dancers*, *Pink and Green*, a masterpiece from the Metropolitan Museum in New York, *Woman at her Bath*, from Toronto, and *Blue*.



Degas: a self-portrait

Dancers, from the Musée d'Orsay, Paris. In that picture, he said, fingerprints can be detected across much of the surface, particularly in the background foliage. "Once you see them, you can't see anything but," he said.

Although painting is literally a hands-on activity, Mr Kendall said this aspect had been overlooked by scholars.

He made the discovery while researching *Degas Beyond Impressionism*, an exhibition of the artist's late works, for the National Gallery.

That this is the first important show devoted to this period would have surprised Degas's contemporary Renoir, who once said: "If Degas had died at 50, he would have been remembered as an excellent painter, no more. It is after his fiftieth year that his work broadens out and that he really becomes Degas."

Mr Kendall said that since the last Impressionist exhibition of 1886, Degas's career had been shrouded in mystery. "He virtually stopped exhibiting, allowed only close friends into his studio and it was even rumoured that he had become blind. Though he lived for a further three decades, the pictures and sculptures of this late period have remained an enigma, little researched and largely unknown to the general public."

Degas turned to the technique in the 1890s, when he was in his sixties.

John Leighton, curator of 19th-century paintings at the National Gallery, said the research would transform an image of Degas producing exquisite pictures with delicate brushstrokes. After the initial shock, he said, people would appreciate that these pictures bore the most direct trace of the master.

Mr Kendall suggested that Degas might have been following the example of Titian, the 16th-century Venetian whom he is known to have admired. While Titian's contemporaries interpreted finger-painting as a sure sign that the master had finally lost his marbles, he said, Degas's imagination was fired by it. "He was a technical anarchist. Picasso once called him an 'anarchist in art'."

Others whose prints have been studied by art detectives include Turner. Mr Kendall said, however, that the extent to which Degas used his was unusual and he made no attempt to disguise them.



Heart surgeon sees double

Identical twins Rachel and Laura Boyce recovering yesterday after the same life-saving heart operation at Southampton General Hospital. The girls, aged three, were born with a heart murmur caused by a narrowing of the aorta, the main artery leading to the heart (see page 10). Their condition was detected shortly after

they were born but surgeons decided to wait until they were older before operating.

Robert Lamb, the consultant cardiac surgeon who performed the three-hour operations ten days ago, said: "It is extremely rare for

identical twins to have the same heart problem. Although they may look the same on the outside, normally twins will be different in their physiological make-up, but when we did blood and heart tests on Laura and

Rachel there was no way we could tell them apart."

The girls returned to their home in Tadley, Hampshire, yesterday. Lee Boyce, 30, their father, said: "They have been incredibly brave. Laura and Rachel do everything

together and can't bear to be apart. When they were in intensive care the doctors drew curtains around their beds but the girls made them pull them back so they could wave to each other."

Mr Lamb said: "If we had not done the operation they would have suffered serious problems and probably have died in their teens."

Parents sue health trust over death of babies in hospital

A HEALTH trust is being sued by parents whose babies died after an operation for a heart defect.

The actions follow the deaths of nine babies out of 13 who underwent the procedure at Bristol Royal Infirmary. The operation was performed on babies born with the two main blood vessels going into the heart transposed. The surgeons switched them back in a single operation. The babies, all under a year old, died in a five-year period to last March. The death rate was more than twice the national average.

The trust suspended the

procedure for 11 months and brought in a new medical team after concerns were raised. The results of an investigation were published yesterday, showing that from 1990 to 1995 the Bristol cardiac team's results were comparable with similar units elsewhere in Britain — except for the two surgical procedures that had caused concern.

Mr Robert McKinlay, chairman of the United Bristol Healthcare NHS Trust, said that a "small number" of parents were involved in legal actions. He declined to say if the trust would be contesting the claims. "All the children

operated on were all seriously ill," he said. "We will be discussing each case carefully and sympathetically with each family."

The trust has carried out 100 operations in a new unit at Bristol Children's Hospital. Previously, operations on children were part of the heart surgery unit at Bristol Royal Infirmary. Only two of the new team's operations involved the "switch" procedure and both were successful.

The board said it was confident that sufficient steps had now been taken to ensure a very high standard of cardiac surgery for children.

£1.3m award to father challenged by insurer

A FATHER who was awarded record £1.3 million damages for post-traumatic stress disorder after his two daughters drowned in an accident should not have received a penny, the Court of Appeal was told yesterday.

Peter Vernon's children died when a car driven by their nanny, Katherine Bosley, plunged into a river. Miss Bosley escaped but Mr Vernon and his wife, Prue, watched from the bank as rescuers tried to save Philippa, 7, and Theresa, 3. A friend of the girls also died.

A year ago Mr Justice Sedley said at the High Court that the accident in 1982 had

destroyed the marriage of Mr Vernon, 53, from Tetbury, Gloucestershire, changed his personality and left him a helpless shadow of his former self.

But the insurer of Miss Bosley, which is liable for the award, argued yesterday that Mr Vernon became ill not through witnessing the events but because of the grief that any parent would feel at the loss of much-loved children — for which no damages are recoverable — and subsequent events such as the collapse of his manufacturing company and a head injury suffered in a car accident.

The appeal hearing is expected to last ten days.



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Gummer's U-turn spells doom for the ruddy duck

By Nick Nuttall, Environment Correspondent

HUNDREDS of ruddy ducks are to be shot on lakes and ponds in Britain after a rethink by John Gummer.

Two weeks ago *The Times* disclosed that the Environment Secretary was to abandon plans to cull ruddy ducks after English Nature, his wildlife advisory group, gave a warning that it would be costly and might fail to achieve its objective of saving the Spanish white-headed duck from extinction. Mr Gummer was also worried that animal lovers would object.

But yesterday it emerged that Mr Gummer has overcome his reservations and decided to press ahead with the cull after being persuaded by conservation groups, led by the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds. They argued that a cull was needed to help stop migrations of ruddy ducks from Britain. Ruddies have been taking flight to interbreed with the threatened white-headed species in regions such as Andalusia, conservationists claim.

A Department of the Environment spokesman said: "Mr Gummer believes the public can understand that this is necessary to conserve the white-headed duck." The

Environment Secretary has written to Viscount Cranbrook, English Nature's chairman, ordering the cull as a priority. Mr Gummer told Lord Cranbrook that he wanted a two-year trial to start this spring.

Chris Harbard of the RSPB said yesterday: "We would have been dismayed if the decision had gone the other way. It would have thrown away three years of research. It would also have sent the white-headed duck to its death before we could have discovered whether we can save it."

The regional trial follows research into how many ruddies are in Britain, where they are and what methods are likely to control their numbers. Baz Hughes, head of species management and conservation at the Wildlife and

Wetlands Trust, said that during the winter up to a thousand ruddy ducks congregated on a handful of sites, including Chew Valley Lake in Avon, Blithfield reservoir, Staffordshire, and Rutland Water, Leicestershire.

In the breeding season, from early March, the birds split into pairs across large parts of the country. The main breeding sites are Llyn Penrhyn on Anglesey and one in the West Midlands. Tests have been carried out to see if egg pricking or shooting would be most cost-effective.

Shooting appears to be the best option. During the breeding season males approach humans to defend their territory, making them an easy target. "One option might also be to catch birds on the nest and humanely destroy them," Mr Harbard said.

A few ruddy ducks were imported into Britain from North America 35 years ago but they have now grown to more than 3,500. Without action they could increase to more than 10,000 by the turn of the century.

Experts have linked the arrival in Spain of ruddy ducks and the emergence of hybrid ducks in Spain with the rise in the British population.



Ruddy duck: faces cull



Masks may also make an environmental statement

Smog masks are breath of fresh air only for the fashion-conscious

By Nigel Hawkes and Nick Nuttall

CYCLISTS who wear anti-pollution masks are doing little more than making a fashion statement, a conference was told yesterday. The masks, also used by police officers, are unlikely to absorb the tiny particles from diesel exhausts or carbon monoxide.

The masks have become common on urban streets as the pollution has risen and cycling has gained renewed popularity. They are also worn by police on traffic duty and at busy events.

But Professor Michael Besser, chairman of the conference at the Royal College of Physicians, London, said: "They are a fashion accessory."

Dr Robert Maynard, of the Department of Health, said: "There is no doubt that if you take a mask off after a fortnight the filter will be full of black stuff. Anyone will be glad they didn't breathe it in. But in my opinion it is unlikely to take out any of the small particles in pollution, and these are the ones we are worried about nowadays."

"This is simply a matter of physics. To take out the small particles you need a lot of energy, either force to sediment it out or pressure to filter it. All people are doing is covering their faces and breathing through these masks. There is certainly not



A Thames Valley officer on duty at Ascot

enough energy to remove small particles.

"The masks are also unlikely to remove carbon monoxide because it is a very unreactive gas and won't react with the mask."

Cycling groups said yesterday that the masks were also an environmental statement, driving home the point that the Government and councils needed to reduce pollution.

The London Cycling Campaign said: "Masks are very much a personal matter. Some cyclists think they work, others do not. The pollution should be dealt with rather than people being forced to wear masks."

The price of masks varies greatly. The cheapest costs

£4.95 and consists of sponges with a filter in the middle. The Respir Urban Survival City AntiPollution Mask, which costs £19.95, claims to conform to World Health Organisation guidelines on air pollution. It has a two-way valve for easy breathing and replaceable filters.

Some car manufacturers, including Ford, Vauxhall and Jaguar, now provide filters to limit the amount of pollution entering the vehicle.

The police do not have a set policy on smog masks. Thames Valley said last night that they were issued to officers on traffic duty at large public events, such as racing at Ascot. The Metropolitan Police does not issue masks for routine duties but officers who want to wear them may seek permission from their superiors. "Provided the masks are deemed suitable clothing they may be used as a sensible precaution," Scotland Yard said.

□ Helmets worn by cyclists may be equally ineffective. A report published by the Policy Studies Institute suggested the protection they provide has been exaggerated and could encourage cyclists to take risks.

The report said that nearly all deaths of cyclists occurred in collisions with cars and that the protection given by a helmet was "very limited in these circumstances".

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Car advert to show gay kiss

By Alexandra Frean, Media Correspondent

THE first homosexual kiss in a British television commercial will be broadcast tomorrow night by Peugeot, the French car manufacturer.

The commercial, which will occupy the entire three-minute spot midway through *ITV's News at Ten*, features images including two men kissing on the mouth. It will be followed next month by an advertisement for Virgin Vodka, which features two young men kissing in a trendy bar.

Conservative MPs attacked advertisers last night for lowering standards of decency on television. Lady Olga Maitland, Tory MP for Sutton and Cheam, said that she found the notion of men kissing on television "in extremely bad taste" and questioned how it could be allowed.

Although lesbian kisses have featured several times on television, including in the soap opera *Brookside* on Channel 4, many in the industry believe that the public is reluctant to accept the sight of

two men kissing. The brewer Guinness is understood to have abandoned a plan last year to show a gay couple kissing because of concern about adverse public reaction.

Peugeot said the male kiss in its advertisement for the new 406 model was designed to be confused with a kiss of life. "We are saying, 'You can be whatever you want to be and, if you want to buy a car that expresses that, then buy a Peugeot.'"

Virgin Vodka, whose 30-second commercial will be screened first on MTV, the cable and satellite channel, said that the company wanted to appeal to all adults. "We are simply acknowledging that the gay community is a very important consumer group."

Mary Whitehouse, former president of the National Viewers' and Listeners' Association, said: "Quite honestly, if that is the only way they can find to advertise their products, then their products can't be up to much."

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Hot weather helped farms reap an extra £1bn last year

By MICHAEL HORNSBY, AGRICULTURE CORRESPONDENT

FARMERS earned £1 billion more last year than in 1994, partly because of the long hot summer. According to figures released by the Ministry of Agriculture yesterday, farmers' profits rose by 34 per cent from £3.015 billion to £4.027 billion.

The good weather produced one of the highest quality harvests for years at a time when prices were kept high by a worldwide grain shortage caused by droughts and poor growing conditions in many other countries.

Farmers' incomes have risen for four years in a row while the rest of the economy has been struggling out of recession. Arable farmers' earnings have more than doubled in real value since 1991.

Douglas Hogg, the Agriculture Minister, said yesterday that government policy had played a big part in improving farmers' profits. He said: "Low inflation kept down costs and continued low interest rates kept the industry's interest payments at about 40 per cent below their 1990 levels."

A much bigger factor, however, has been the combination of favourable weather and prices, with the 25 per cent depreciation of the pound since Britain's withdrawal from the European Union's exchange-rate mechanism in the autumn of 1992. The effect of the depreciation has been to raise the sterling value of EU farm subsidies by 25 per cent.

Last year arable farmers received £1.1 billion in direct cash grants from the EU

simply for putting crops in the ground. They received another £200 million for growing nothing on 12 per cent of their land under the set-aside scheme.

The bonanza is the paradoxical and unintended result of reforms introduced four years ago to reduce the long-term cost of the EU's common agricultural policy. These involved, among other things, a 36 per cent cut over three years in guaranteed cereal prices.

In fact, cereals were fetching higher prices last year than three years earlier, while the subsidies paid to British farmers to offset the loss it turned out) non-existent price cuts have risen steadily.

Ian Gardiner, director of farm policy at the National Farmers' Union, said: "Much of the extra cash is being ploughed back into farms. Investment in such things as stock and machinery had dropped to about £1.5 billion a year in 1991 but is now up to about £2.3 billion."

"This improvement was very necessary. It needs to be remembered that farm incomes, in real terms, are now just getting back to the levels of ten years ago before the depression of the late 1980s and early 1990s."

The good times should continue this year, but the rising price of imported items such as tractors and fertilisers is starting to bite. Pig and poultry farmers have seen their costs rise sharply. Many hill farmers still have net incomes of less than £10,000 a year.

Toad puts best hand forward to disprove doubters

By NIGEL HAWKES, SCIENCE EDITOR

THE European toad is inclined to be right-handed, experiments by Italian scientists have shown.

The common toad, *Bufo bufo*, joins humans, monkeys and some birds in showing a preference for using one limb rather than the other. The finding of handedness in such a lowly creature could cast light on how such asymmetries evolved.

Dr Angelo Bisazza and colleagues from the universities of Padua and Udine, assisted by two Australian physiologists, put 24 European toads to the test by wrapping plastic balloons around their heads. They then watched to see which hand the creature would use to remove the balloon.

By a majority of 14 to 4, the toads favoured the right hand. The rest were equally at ease with either. In a larger group of 46 faced with



The common toad now joins humans and monkeys in favouring one limb

removing a piece of sticky paper attached in the area of their mouth or nose, 26 chose the right and ten the left hand, with the rest showing no preference.

Curiously, the South American cane toad did not show handedness when challenged with the sticky paper, but did when held upside down under water and then released. By 15 to 2, the cane

toads rolled to their left, using their right hand to control rolling to the upright position.

The team says in *Nature* that this is the first time that handedness has been detected in amphibians. But chickens have been shown to scratch the ground with their right feet, while mice and several species of primates also show preference for one

side rather than the other. The evolution of handedness has long been a puzzle. The evidence is that it begins to become apparent very early in embryonic life, and that it is linked with the fact that the brain itself is asymmetrical, with one side differing in structure and function from the other. Such brain asymmetries have been seen in the brains of frogs.

Intruder turns tail after alarm is raised

WHEN a woman arrived home late to discover her burglar alarm ringing she feared she had become the victim of a third break-in. The disarray in her sitting room, with ornaments smashed and a picture torn off the wall, strengthened her fears.

But after ringing the police in tears, Lorraine O'Neill came face-to-face with the intruder: a grey squirrel that had run amok after falling down the chimney.

Ms O'Neill, 41, lost jewellery, televisions and videos in two previous raids at her home near Warminster, Wiltshire. "It was terrifying going into the house thinking that the raiders might still be in there," she said. "It was only when I was on the phone that I noticed a pair of eyes looking at me: a squirrel was perched on the curtain rail."

PC Adrian Bawden said: "When we arrived the lady said she had already found the culprit. I reached for my handcuffs but then she pointed to the frightened squirrel." The animal escaped through a door before it could be apprehended.

SATURDAY
IN THE TIMES



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Lethargic anemone lives for 1,000 years

By NIGEL HAWKES, SCIENCE EDITOR

AMERICAN scientists have discovered that a sea anemone called *Gerardia* can live for more than a thousand years — if sitting on the sea bed eating whatever passes can be called living.

Dr Ellen Druffel, of the University of California at Irvine, used carbon-dating to establish the age of three *Gerardia* specimens found in the Bahamas. They were found at a depth of 620 metres and were brought to the surface by the American Navy's Alvin submersible.

Dr Druffel reports in the scientific journal *Geochimica*

et *Cosmochimica Acta* that the anemones had been around for between 1,500 and 2,100 years, which means they started life at the time of the Roman Empire. "I was astounded," Dr Druffel told *New Scientist*. "I figured that a lifetime of one to two millennia was just too long for a single animal."

The discovery could provide information about the past. The carbon in the anemone's skeleton comes from that trapped by plankton, so could provide an index of the productivity of the ocean over the past 2,000 years.

THE TIMES DILLONS LECTURE

Richard Leakey and the Sixth Extinction

THE FIVE mass extinctions of species on the planet were all natural disasters. Speaking at a Times/Dillons lecture on Monday, February 12, chaired by Richard Dawkins, Richard Leakey, the Kenyan politician and renowned palaeoanthropologist and conservationist, will warn us that we are heading for a sixth.

Our capacity to exploit the world's resources beyond the point of natural renewal is leading us to the verge of a man-made catastrophe, he says. *Homo sapiens* could destroy entire species and trigger the sixth extinction.

The lecture marks the publication of Dr Leakey's new book (with Roger Lewin), *The Sixth Extinction: Biodiversity and Its Survival* (Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £18.99), and will be held at the Institute of Education, 20 Bedford Way, London WC1, starting at 7.30pm. Tickets at £10 (£7.50 concessions), which includes £3 off the price of Dr Leakey's book, are available by phoning 0171-915 6613, by faxing the coupon below on 0171-580 7680, or by sending the coupon with your remittance to: Dillons, 82 Gower Street, London WC1E 6EQ, where tickets can also be purchased.

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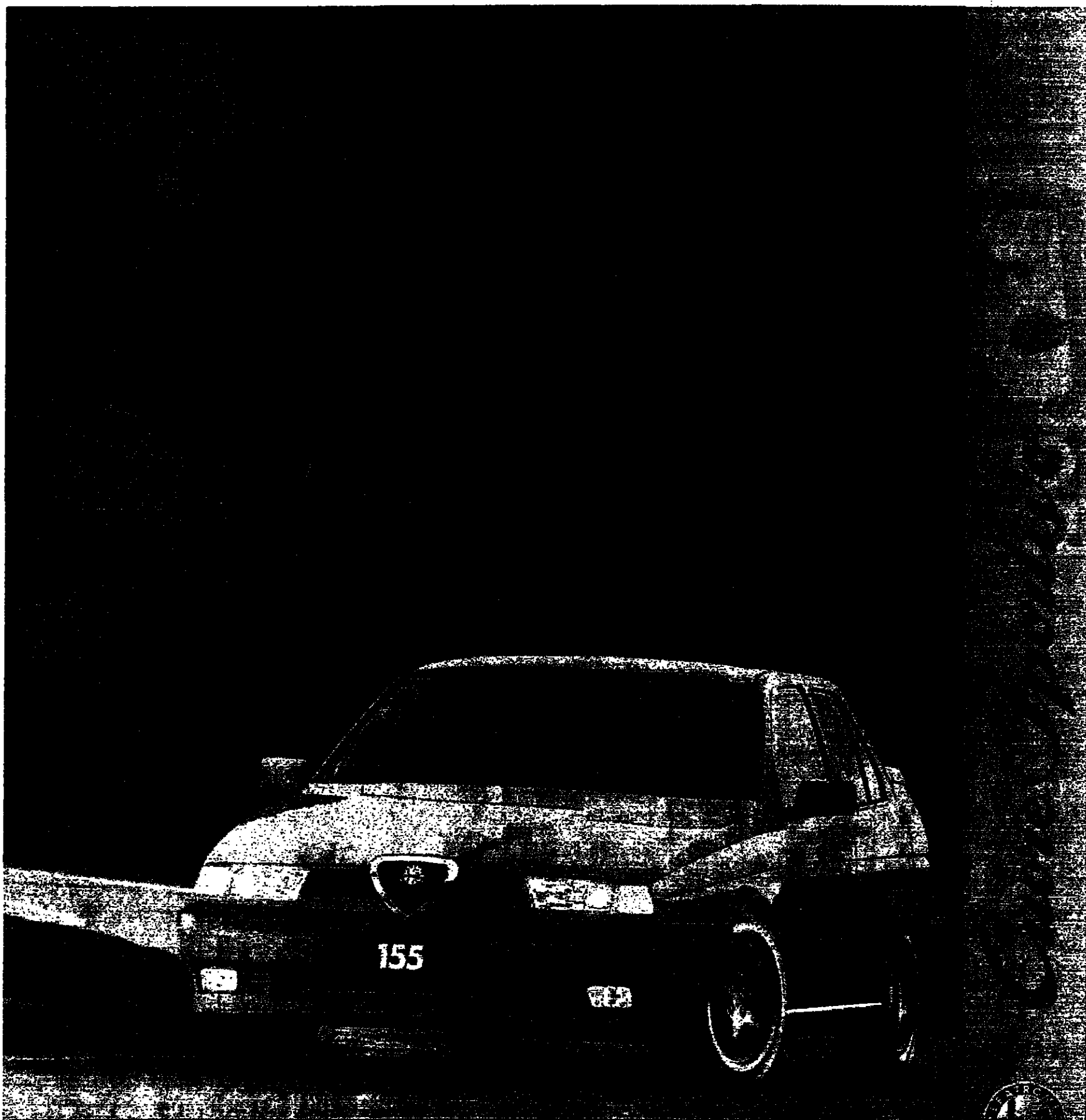
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Carling lawyers complain at ruling

By A Staff Reporter

SOLICITORS acting for Julia Carling, who lost her claim on Tuesday that she was being harassed by the press, said that the ruling illustrated the unsatisfactory nature of the self-regulatory system for curbing press abuse.

In a letter to Virginia Bottomley, the Heritage Secretary, they said that the estranged wife of the England rugby captain Will Carling had been subjected to "gross intrusion" after revelations of her husband's friendship with the Princess of Wales.

Earlier, the Press Complaints Commission had turned down claims by Mrs Carling that she had been harassed by photographers and that her privacy had been invaded. The commission said that in interviews she had given about her private life could not be discounted when considering her complaint.

"Persons who put matters involving their private life into the public domain may not be able to claim protection when articles are published without their consent and which seek to comment on, clarify or contrast the impression given by the information provided by the persons concerned," it said. Mrs Carling had clearly done that through "articles designed in part to enhance her image and promote her career and in pursuance of her contractual obligation to publicise herself."

Pledges of investment ring hollow as employees are not paid



Marlin Eckhard Maruma, who bought Eigg last March, and promised to fund a high-speed ferry for islanders, shops and a luxury hotel

Eigg loses faith in elusive laird

By GILLIAN BOWDITCH, SCOTLAND CORRESPONDENT

ISLANDERS on Eigg in the Inner Hebrides are becoming increasingly doubtful that their mysterious new German laird will deliver his promise to invest millions of pounds in their community.

Marlin Eckhard Maruma, who describes himself as an avant-garde abstract artist, has not been seen on the island since last summer. Efforts by the islanders to contact him have been unsuccessful.

Herr Maruma bought the five by seven mile island of Eigg for about £1.6 million last March from Keith Schellenberg, a businessman who had been involved in a long feud with islanders.

At the time he bought Eigg, Gaelic for "the notch", Herr

Maruma said he would sell his paintings to finance new shops, a luxury hotel, holiday chalets and a high-speed ferry for the island. But the residents' association this week produced a statement saying that it had lost all confidence in the absent landlord. "He has failed to fulfil any of his initial promises and there has been a complete lack of response to any of our attempts at communication," it said.

Three islanders employed by him have not been paid since December. Donald MacLachlan, who looks after livestock for Herr Maruma, says: "I've seen nothing for five weeks." Neil Robertson says: "My wages are now a week later than they normally are. The rumours about Mr



Schellenberg: feud

Maruma's financial difficulties are a great concern."

Many of the holiday homes on Eigg are now in a serious state of neglect and there are concerns about the dwindling population. In the past 18 months 15 islanders have left,

reducing the number of inhabitants to 60. Many of the younger islanders are out of work. A community buyout is being planned.

Yesterday Herr Maruma said that Eigg was not for sale. He claimed he would travel to the island in the next fortnight to dispel locals' worries. "At the moment I do not want to sell Eigg," he said. "I love Eigg and in the next couple of weeks I will visit the island to clear things up. I am the owner and want to stay the owner. At the moment I do not need to sell it. I have taken a new loan to develop Eigg."

Little is known about Herr Maruma's private life. He is in his forties and is said to have luxurious homes in Stuttgart and Los Angeles. He claims his paintings sell for up to £300,000 and have been

owned by Marlon Brando and Jean-Paul Sartre, but he is not well-known in the art world.

The public prosecutor's office in Stuttgart is investigating financial transactions involving Herr Maruma and the island is believed to have been used as collateral against a loan of more than £200,000 made by a German businessman living in Hong Kong. Herr Maruma says this loan has been taken out to renovate the island.

One resident, Colin Carr, is optimistic that a community buyout might be achieved. He believes Herr Maruma genuinely wanted to help the people of Eigg when he first took over and might be sympathetic to the idea. "We have been in touch with funding bodies who might be prepared to back a buyout," Mr Carr said.

Cereal ads 'encourage children to eat sugar'

By PETER FOSTER

CEREAL makers are bending advertising rules to encourage children to eat sugary, low-fibre breakfast foods, the Consumers' Association said yesterday. The use of characters such as the Sugar Puffs Honey Monster and Frosties' Tony the Tiger blurred the line between advertising and entertainment and encouraged children to pester parents into buying a particular brand, it said.

The association's magazine, *Which?*, said it was concerned that advertisements were encouraging children to eat foods high in sugar, fat and salt. It intends to raise the issue with the Independent Television Commission, arguing that the commission should follow the spirit, not the letter, of its rules.

The commission said that children understood the difference between editorial programming and advertisements. "We have no problem with Tony Tiger or the Honey Monster. They do not make any misleading claims."

"Sugar Puffs are only bad for children if they eat nothing but Sugar Puffs, but that is never suggested. These adverts do not bend the rules and are a legitimate form of advertising."

Advertising Standards Authority guidelines for children's commercials say advertisers "should not actively encourage [children] to make a nuisance of themselves". An authority spokesman said: "I do not think these adverts actively encourage children to bother their parents."

The *Which?* report also tells slimmers to be sceptical of cereals aimed at them. It said that Kellogg's Special K, advertised by women with sylph-like bodies, had twice the sugar and the same amount of fibre as Kellogg's Corn Flakes. The healthiest cereal was said to be Shredded Wheat.

Kellogg's said that its brands contained many nutrients vital to health and growth and had a positive role to play in a balanced diet.

Mother in death case given bail

The mother of Abigail Watts, who died aged 14 months in hospital after a breathing tube became dislodged from her mouth, appeared in court charged with her murder. Julie Watts, 29, from Little Hulton, Greater Manchester, was given bail until March 13 by Salford magistrates. Her daughter, who had a deformed head and breathing difficulties, died at the Royal Manchester Children's Hospital last August.

Boy accused

A boy aged 14, who is accused of murdering a pensioner, was remanded into council care by magistrates in Truro, Cornwall. Douglas Holman, 72, was found with severe head injuries at his home in Camborne at the weekend.

Sex bias payout

Patrick Butler, who claimed sexual discrimination after he was refused a job in a residential home in Manchester, has agreed an £8,000 settlement against Goldborough Retirement Property Services, the home's owner.

Deafness award

Barry Poole, 55, a former police inspector who claimed his hearing was ruined by firearms training, was awarded £150,000 agreed damages. He was discharged from Leicestershire police in 1989 because of growing deafness.

Bill of wrongs

Two Irish government departments ran up a £5,400 bill on premium-rate telephone service calls. The numbers provide services such as sports results and sex-chat, but the type of lines called could not be specified.

Medal detector

Roger Young, a West Midlands greengrocer, found a First World War medal as he unpacked a bag of sprouts that came from Scotland. The medal was awarded to a Private H. Stockley, No 3528, of The Worcester Regiment.

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هكمان النحل

Blair is making progress towards safety in government

The critical test for a Blair Government will be whether it retains the support of grassroots Labour members. The last two Labour Governments, in the 1960s and 1970s, both failed to do so. Their economic policy shifts, particularly on public spending, alienated many activists. This fuelled recommitments against the leadership. Many Labour MPs still shudder at the memory of the 1979 conference when, sitting in their dock-like section, they were booed by delegates. The prevailing myth of betrayal led to a shift to the left in policy and to the constitutional upheavals of the early 1980s.

Tony Blair is determined to avoid such an outcome this time. In part, this means not raising expectations which subsequently have to be disappointed. But as important is his attempt to change the character and structure of the Labour party. Membership has leapt by a half in the past two years, with barely a dent from the Harriet Harman row and Arthur Scargill's splinter. These members are now more directly involved in party decisions and elections. Following his nationwide series of meetings a year ago in his campaign to rewrite Clause Four, Mr Blair has wanted to ensure

RIDDELL ON POLITICS

that the party understands and supports his strategy. Constitutional changes last autumn allow scope for direct consultation of members.

To reinforce these links, a new political education body, called Progress, has been set by some younger party members to organise weekend and day schools and to produce a quarterly magazine. The first issue, a glossy, down-to-earth product aimed at the already committed, contains a revealing

article by Philip Gould, a key Labour adviser, about the battle to win the public's trust to the party: "for most of our new supporters, voting Labour is a very big step, for many a step they thought they would never take, and one they take now with hope, but with some trepidation".

Progress has arranged core funding to carry on this work for at least two years. Following the lead of American campaigns, like the Newt Gingrich operation and the Democratic Leadership Council, it will spread the message via direct mail, videos and CD-Rom aimed at key local activists. Many of the

volunteers working for Progress, now in their 20s and 30s, will fight hopeless Labour seats at the next election and, they hope, safer ones after that.

The origins of Progress lie on Labour's Centre-Right. Derek Draper, its director, is a protégé of Peter Mandelson. But it is unlike earlier right-wing bodies such as the Campaign for Democratic Socialism in the early 1960s or Campaign for a Labour Victory in the late 1970s. These were defensive in inspiration and factional in operation, being engaged in an ideological battle with the hard-Left.

Progress has been formed to avoid such an ideological conflict. It is self-consciously non-factional and has established backing, for instance, Robin Cook is doing a prize draw. Progress is loyalist and pro-leadership in ethos and in its primary aim of spreading the Blair message to key activists: especially, the new generation among members of constituency general committees, candidates, councillors and the like.

Nonetheless, its unstated, almost Leninist, objective is to create a cadre of convinced Blair supporters in the constituencies who will support the "new" Labour ap-

proach, not only now but, also crucially, in Government. Mr Blair needs allies throughout the party so, when the going gets rough as it is bound to do, they will back the Government, not accuse it of betrayal as they so often have in the past. The formation of Progress is both a way of creating deeper roots for Blairism and providing an insurance policy for Government. Appropriately, Lord Callaghan, who suffered so much from the absence of such support, was the guest of honour at its launch.

PETER RIDDELL

MPs bicker over bid to double their salaries

By Alice Thomson and Arthur Leathley

MPs argued bitterly yesterday amid confusion and embarrassment over demands for an independent review of their salaries.

Within hours of 300 MPs having signed a Commons motion calling for the review, several backbenchers withdrew their names and said that they had been misled into supporting a move to double their pay.

The Commons motion called for the Nolan committee to recommend changes to MPs' pay by the end of April. Although the motion did not specify any figures, there was widespread annoyance at suggestions from some leading campaigners that salaries should be doubled to attract candidates of a higher calibre.

Although few MPs called publicly for their pay to be doubled, increasing it to about £70,000, many Tories complained privately that their income had dwindled in comparison to almost every other profession and that £60,000-£70,000 was a fair salary.

Labour, however, challenged their claim that they were aiming to attract the "right kind" of young people to become the MPs of the 21st century. It accused the Tories of acting out of self-interest.

Salaries have been a regular

embarrassment to MPs, who vote each year on their own increases, based on increases recommended for middle-ranking civil servants. But changes allowing each department to set its own pay rates mean that MPs must find a new mechanism.

Labour MPs were angered to learn that Tory business managers had tacitly backed the campaign for higher pay. Chris Mullin (Sunderland South) withdrew his name from the motion and questioned the need for a Nolan committee review. "Nolan was set up to get Tory noses out of the trough, not to make the trough deeper," he said.

Others complained that they had been assured that the motion referred to allowances for paying Commons staff as well as MPs and ministers' salaries. Andrew MacKinlay (Lab, Thurrock) withdrew his name after discovering that allowances were not being referred to Nolan. "This is not a case of us wanting more money for ourselves because we are broadly well paid. But there have to be big changes to office allowances so that we can actually do the job."

However, Doug Hoyle, chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party, said: "A life of dedication should not have

to be one of exploitation. There will never be a good time, in the eyes of the public, to look at MPs' pay. Now that the demand is growing for MPs to be full-time they have got to be adequately rewarded."

Sir Terence Higgins, a Tory former minister who has led the campaign for higher pay, said there would be serious consequences for parliamentary democracy if the issue was not addressed. "There is now a serious risk both that we don't have pay at a level which attracts people of sufficient ability into politics and, more importantly, in a way that senior members who have ceased to be ministers don't remain in the House for two or three Parliaments afterwards carrying out the role of chairman of select committees and so on."

Paddy Ashdown, leader of the Liberal Democrats, whose pay is the same as a backbencher's, said the only justification for a large pay increase would be in exchange for MPs agreeing to dedicate themselves solely to their parliamentary work. MPs should not, however, be in Parliament for the money.

"MPs should have a single loyalty. That loyalty is through the ballot box alone and should not be diluted in



other areas. It is about time we realised in this place that we are servants. Our constituents are our masters," he said.

Liz Lynne (Lib Dem Rochdale), who has signed the motion, said "I think £34,000 is enough for a family to live on but I do believe the Nolan committee or some other inde-

pendent body should decide on MPs' pay."

Michael Fabricant (C Mid Staffordshire) said: "You are getting people coming into the House who are taking a pay cut and, more worrying, able people refusing to come to the House simply because they can't afford to become MPs."

Sir Mark Lennox-Boyd (C Morecambe and Lunesdale) said: "If MPs are not allowed to do anything else outside Westminster, they should be paid adequately. Something around £60,000 might be about right."

Leading article, page 19

Hamilton seeks leadership of backbench Right

By Nicholas Wood, Chief Political Correspondent

NEIL HAMILTON, the most colourful ministerial casualty of the Tory sleaze scandals, is to stand for the leadership of the backbench Conservative Right.

His decision to run against John Townend, 61, the Thatcherite MP for Bridlington, in an election to be decided at the end of next week, opens the prospect of a bruising power struggle among many of the MPs most hostile to John Major.

Mr Hamilton said yesterday that the chairmanship of the 92 Group would be a route back into real politics. "Not that I have anything against John Townend. His views and mine are indistinguishable. It's pure megalomania on my part."

But Mr Hamilton's supporters said he wanted to give the 105-strong group, the biggest of all backbench Tory factions, more influence over policy and to avoid the tactical mishaps that had weakened it in recent years. An angry Mr Major once sent Mr Townend and other senior members of the 92 Group packing after a couple of minutes because the agenda for a sensitive confidential meeting had been leaked.

Mr Hamilton left his job as junior Trade Minister in autumn 1994, protesting that he was the victim of "foully motivated rumour and a media witch-hunt". Mr Major had defended him against "unsubstantiated" allegations but sacked him as pressure over the cash-for-questions affair mounted.

Ironically, given the bitterness surrounding the departure of one of the most fervent and ideological Thatcherites in the Government, Mr Hamilton has been pressed to run for the chairmanship of the 92 Group of Tory MPs as the "establishment candidate". Sir James Spicer, a senior right-wing loyalist, is said to have helped to persuade him to challenge Mr Townend, the



Hamilton: a return to real politics

front-runner and confidant of Sir George Gardiner, who is stepping down after 11 years as chairman.

It is understood that loyalist right-wingers are intent on stopping Mr Townend, who backed John Redwood for the party leadership has been a persistent critic of government policy on the economy and Europe. But the move could backfire. "This could be a case of out of the frying pan into the fire," one Tory said yesterday.

Mr Hamilton, 46, a former Parliamentary Wit of the Year with a turn of phrase as refreshing as his bow ties, has pursued an eventful career since being elected for Tatton in Cheshire in 1983. He successfully sued the BBC for alleging that he was racist with neo-fascist links. He was the star of the Tory conference in 1993 after tearing up yards of red tape on the platform and announcing that the Prime Minister wanted him to act like a "bastard".

But questions about a £4,000 free holiday at the Ritz hotel in Paris in 1987 came back to haunt him. Brandishing a ginger biscuit at the press and promising to declare it in the Register of Members' Interests did not help. He was eventually driven from office over what his friends insisted were trumped up charges.

Labour suspends 15 Monklands councillors

By Jill Sherman, Political Correspondent

FIFTEEN Labour councillors were suspended yesterday from holding political office for two years after a party inquiry into mismanagement at Monklands Council in Strathclyde.

The decision by the National Executive Committee

means that Jim Brooks, the council leader, and 14 of his colleagues, will not be able to hold party or council office during the first period of the new unitary North Lanarkshire authority.

Last year a Scottish Office inquiry cleared the councillors of favouritism in the form of reserving council jobs for friends and relatives. But the

NEC decided that disciplinary action should go ahead because of mismanagement.

Dr John Reid, Labour MP for Motherwell North, said: "I welcome the fact that dedicated and hard-working councillors have now been cleared of any allegations of impropriety. We need to ensure that such inquiries do not become a vehicle for party political in-

fighting and I am demanding that the Scottish Secretary, Michael Forsyth, release details of the full costs and who will foot the bill."

Last night Helen Liddell, Labour MP for Monklands East, who has questioned the council's spending policies, said: "I now believe we have reached a point where a line can be drawn under this

matter. In eight weeks Monklands District Council will cease to exist. It is time for new beginnings."

Tony Blair suspended the Labour group on the council after an inquiry by the party reported allegations of nepotism and sectarian discrimination. The Government's inquiry, however, found no evidence of malpractice.

Councils denounce funding 'cynicism'

By Ian Murray, Community Correspondent

THREE quarters of local authorities will be unable to spend more in the year ahead even though the Government claims it is giving them a 3.1 per cent increase in funding, it was claimed yesterday.

Sir Jeremy Beecham, chairman of the Association of Metropolitan Authorities, said the true increase was worth only 2 per cent, well below predicted inflation. The total approved budget was £1 billion below the amount councils were spending this year.

"For the Government to claim that they have provided enough money to ensure that there need be no significant

effect on local government services is sheer hypocrisy and cynicism," he said. "Even Buckinghamshire, the last Tory-controlled county, has announced that the spending limits mean they are forced to consider putting up tax at the same time as cutting services."

Sir Jeremy, speaking as the Commons debated this year's finance settlement for councils, said the Government's claim that 4.5 per cent extra was being allowed for education was untrue. Of the 119 education authorities, 31 could spend only 2 per cent extra and a further 52 were restricted to a 2 per cent increase.

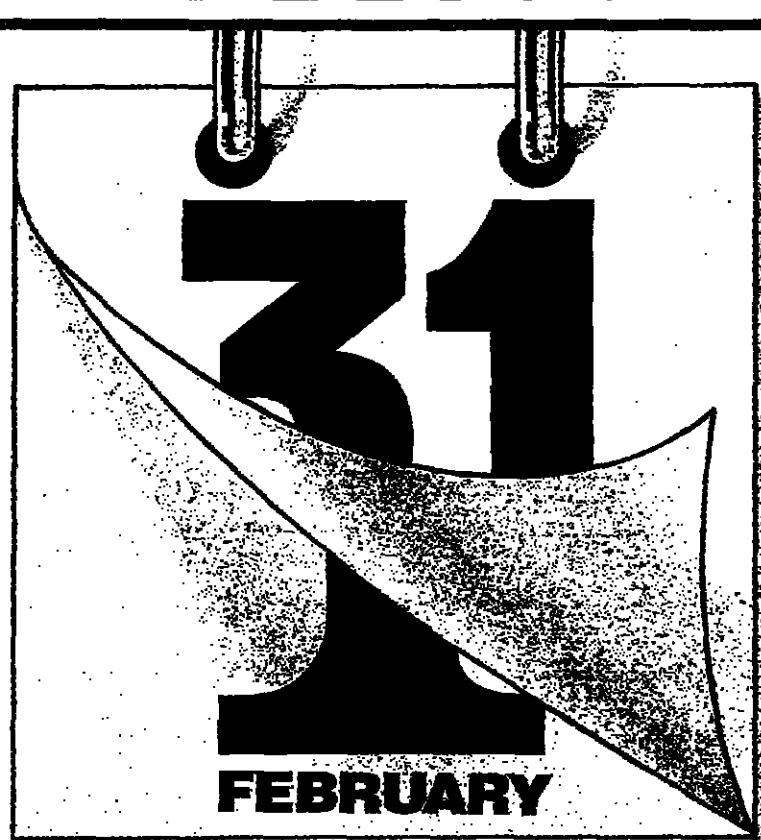


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Three million jobless add to French gloom

FROM BEN MACINTYRE IN PARIS

UNEMPLOYMENT climbed sharply again during November and December in France, pushing the number of jobless above the symbolic and politically damaging figure of three million for the first time in ten months.

The grim economic news came as the Government unveiled measures to boost growth and President Chirac sought to lift consumer confidence by insisting that the slowdown in the economy was only temporary.

A flagging economy and last year's crippling strikes added 57,000 people to the jobless rolls in the last two months of 1995, according to official statistics released yesterday, taking the total number of unemployed to 3.02 million, or 11.7 per cent of the population.

M. Chirac made reducing unemployment the cornerstone of his election campaign last year and the new figures are a fresh blow to his Government as its struggles to revive the economy.

The President, who yesterday flew to Washington for a state visit, said in an article in *Le Monde* that economic revival was just around the corner. "Among my ambitions

as I leave for the United States, one is particularly close to my heart: to help France to play its card as a great economic, commercial and financial power," M. Chirac wrote.

The President also reiterated his determination to push through European monetary union, despite growing fears that the economic situation has put the project in jeopardy.

Alain Juppé, the Prime Minister, admitted that the latest unemployment figures were "not good" and reiterated a pledge to create 250,000 new jobs for young people this year. "We are bad on the young. We must therefore make a national effort for the young," M. Juppé said.

On Tuesday the Government presented a modest package of measures designed to stimulate economic growth, consumer spending and employment by manipulating interest rates and liberating savings.

The most significant move was a cut in the interest rate paid out on the country's most popular savings scheme, the *Livret A*, which ties up Fr700 billion (£90 billion).

The rate, unchanged for a

decade, was cut from 4.5 per cent to 3.5 per cent. France's commercial banks immediately responded by cutting their base rates by half a point.

The new measures were the third economic stimulus package to be presented by the Government since November, but analysts remain doubtful whether the moves will be enough to revitalise the ailing economy, let alone to ensure sufficient growth to meet the requirements for European monetary union.

Jacques Delors, the former European Commission President, added to the uncertain climate by acknowledging, in an interview with *Le Nouvel Observateur*, that the EMU criteria may have to be interpreted flexibly, as Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, the former French President, suggested last week.

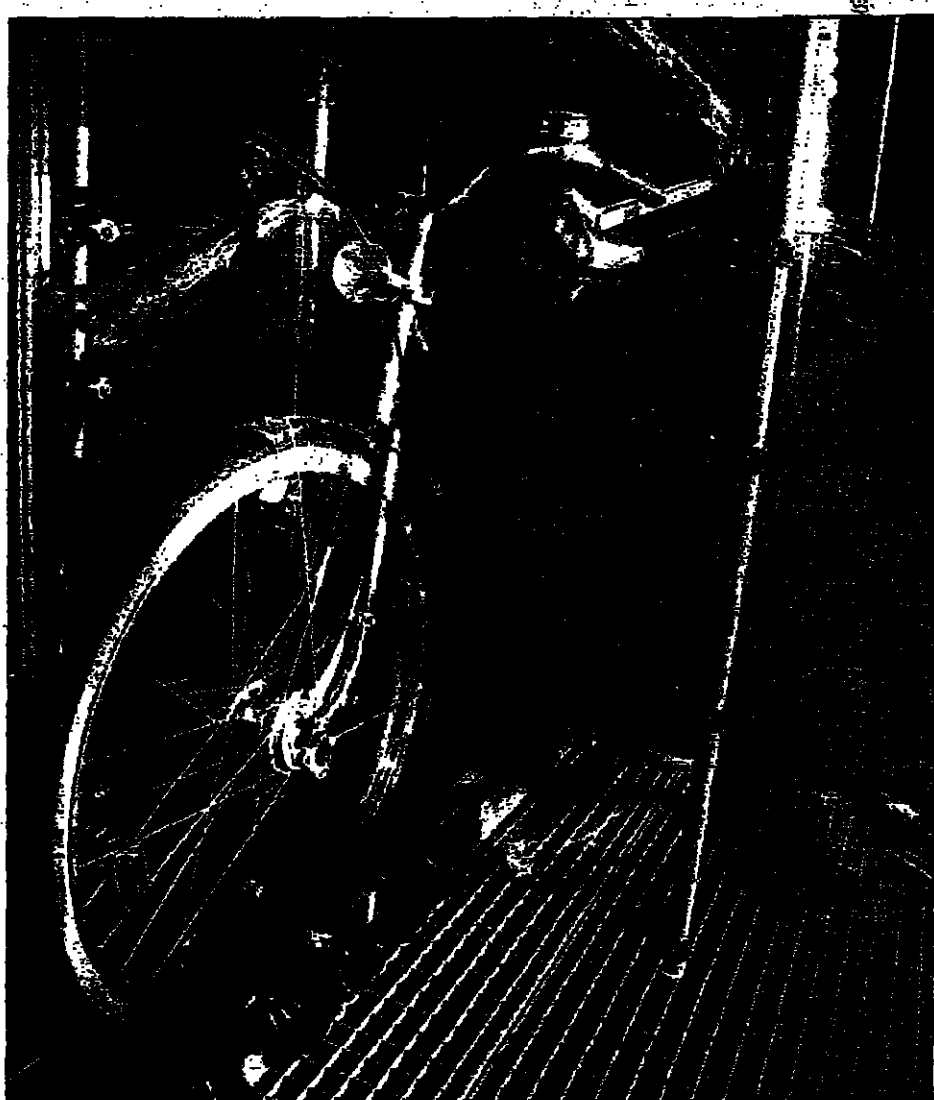
"We will see if we have to use this possibility," M. Delors said, while adding that it is still too early to discuss a less rigid interpretation of the Maastricht timetable.

In a statement that is beginning to sound like a mantra in the face of growing scepticism, Alain Lamassoure, the Government's spokesman, said he

remained "convinced that France and Germany will be ready for the single currency in time and within the conditions as planned". To add to the economic pessimism, the Paribas bank has forecast a growth rate of just 1.3 per cent for this year, less than half the rate the Government originally had predicted. Eight out of ten French households have money in the *Livret A* scheme and tinkering with the rates will do little to enhance the Government's popularity.

Perhaps most worryingly for M. Juppé, according to the latest polls the Prime Minister's approval ratings continue to fall while those for M. Chirac are rising, partly because of his decision to end nuclear testing in the South Pacific. The speed with which M. Chirac has been converted to disarmament since he announced the end of testing has not escaped his critics.

A cartoon in *Libération* showed the President sweating to catch up with an anti-nuclear rally and remarking to M. Juppé: "You won't believe it. There are still countries carrying out nuclear tests. The very idea is enough to make me sick."



Mud guard: a wash and a brush in one of Germany's first plants designed for bicycles, in Duisburg. A turn in the rotary brushes and a polish costs about £2

Two-year target to rebuild La Fenice

FROM RICHARD OWEN IN VENICE

THE Mayor of Venice, Massimo Cacciari, yesterday vowed to rebuild La Fenice opera house "within two years" after its destruction by fire.

But as Signor Cacciari convened the city council to discuss an urgent restoration plan, there was growing criticism not only of the slow response by the emergency services but also of failure to tackle Venice's catalogue of chronic ills, ranging from floods and pollution to the impact of mass tourism.

Many bystanders gazed wordlessly at the blackened ruins yesterday. La Fenice had been closed for restoration when the fire broke out. Woody Allen, who was to have reopened it in March with a jazz concert, provided the only humorous note by suggesting that the theatre had been burnt down deliberately by a music lover anxious not to hear him play.

The local newspaper, *Il Gazzettino di Venezia*, noted that Venetians were always wise after the event. "We are good at post-prevention," it declared. "The day after the tragedy we are still promising that it will not happen again."

Signor Cacciari, a rising star of the Left, has won praise for his attempts to bring the city's budget under control since he took over two years ago, and has fought for greater autonomy from Rome.

Signor Cacciari has persuaded factories in the nearby industrial suburb of Mestre to cut back sulphur emissions, and is pressing the Government to stop huge oil tankers passing through the lagoon.

But flooding remains a constant threat. The plan to build 80 tide barriers across the lagoon has been delayed because of the £12 billion cost.

The city also finds it increasingly difficult to cope with the overwhelming visitor numbers. "We are becoming a museum," one resident said.

Letters, page 19

Santer seeks public works drive

BY CHARLES BREMNER



Santer: fears impact of unemployment on EU

IN A CRY of alarm over the impact of unemployment, Jacques Santer, the European Commission President, yesterday proposed a Confidence Pact and called for hundreds of millions of pounds to be switched to spending on big public works projects.

Mr Santer, whose spending ideas received a frosty reception from Britain and other states, is seeking a European-wide push, along the lines of Germany's economic boost this week, to combat the public view that the plan for monetary union is breeding unemployment.

Speaking in the European

Parliament, Mr Santer said persistent high unemployment, now standing at 18 million across the EU, was "endangering the cohesion of our society... Moreover, the fear of unemployment is sapping confidence towards the single currency". He said he would spend the next few weeks touring capitals to co-ordinate a European Pact for Confidence on Employment.

In an effort to recoup some of the millions lost each year, the Commission yesterday announced new measures to intensify the fight against fraud. Its proposals include spot checks by inspectors and compulsory routes for transit lorries.

Poles pick new leader

Warsaw: Poland's two ruling coalition parties agreed yesterday on Włodzimierz Cimoszewicz, 45, the deputy parliamentary speaker, as the new Prime Minister to lead a reshuffled Cabinet.

Mr Cimoszewicz's former communist Democratic Left Alliance and its Polish Peasant Party partner made the choice after Józef Oleksy resigned as Prime Minister on Friday over allegations he had spied for Moscow.

Mr Cimoszewicz, a former Justice Minister, has 14 days to appoint a Cabinet and submit it to a vote of confidence in parliament. (Reuters)

EU plans family leave for all

FROM CHARLES BREMNER IN BRUSSELS

THE European Commission yesterday issued its first draft law negotiated under the Maastricht social chapter: a guarantee of a minimum three months of unpaid "family leave", or parental leave, from work for men and women in member states except Britain.

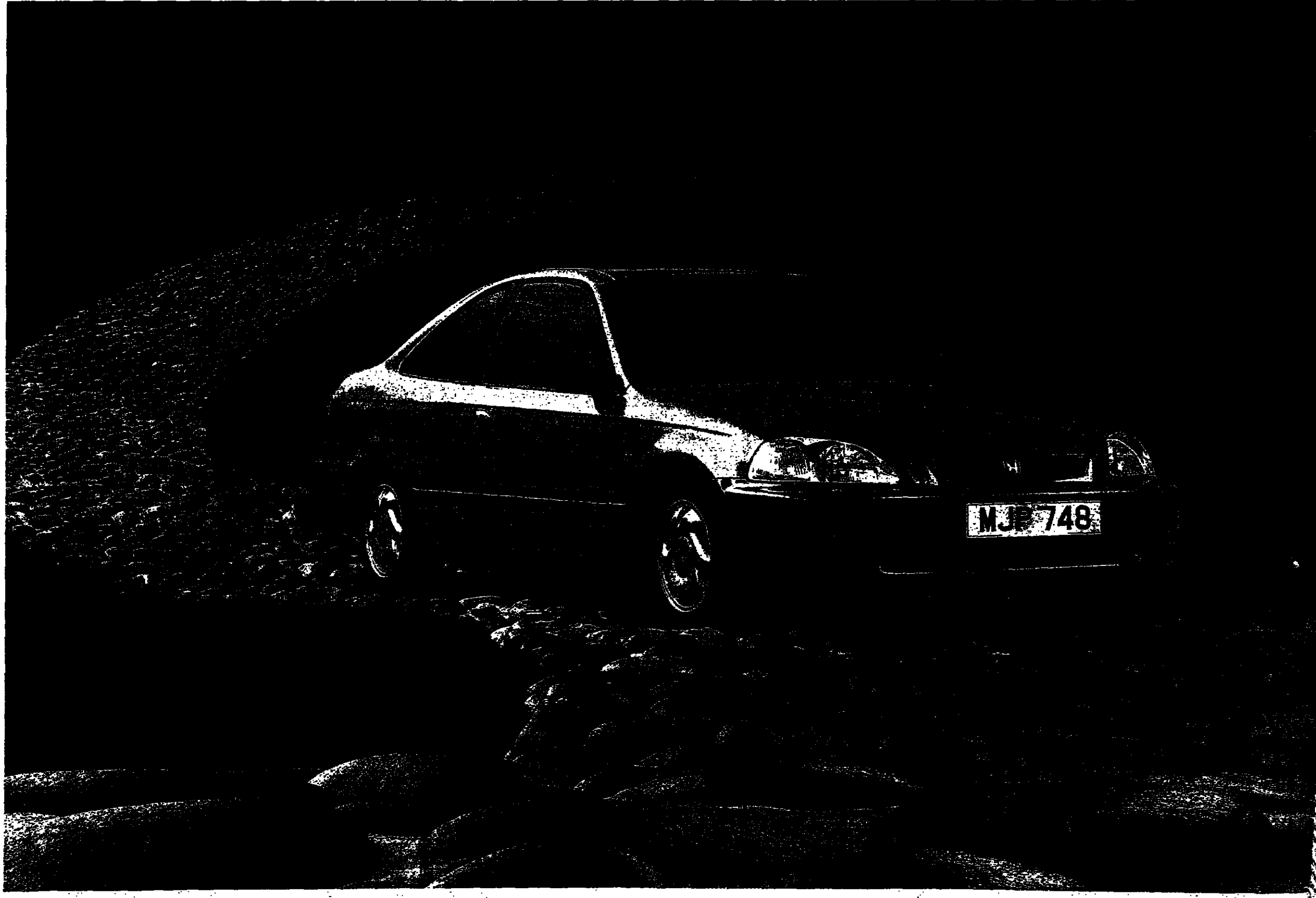
The directive, which must be adopted as law if agreed by ministers from the 14 other member states, was drawn from an accord in December among employers and trade unions. Britain is not involved because of its exclusion from the social protocol of Maastricht. The protocol gives the "social partners" the power to

negotiate protection measures for the workplace.

The British Government had long opposed the principle of European Union legislation of industrial relations and had previously blocked EU directives on parental leave because of the burden it would impose on employers. Many British companies operating in continental Europe are, however, expected to grant time off in line with the directive. British firms are also increasingly adopting other EU social practices such as works councils made up of trade union and company representatives.

Under the proposed directive, both male and female employees would be allowed to take unpaid leave after the birth or adoption of a child. The leave could be deferred until the child reaches a certain age, to be fixed by member states but not exceeding eight years. Provisions will also be made for leave to care for elderly parents and other family emergencies.

Member states will enjoy some latitude when adopting the measures under their own legal systems. They must also "take measures to protect employees against dismissal" if they apply for parental leave.



You'll feel virtually nothing in the new Honda Civic Coupe. The Double Wishbone suspension can help smooth out the bumpiest of surfaces. Apart from the one that occurs on the surface of the skin when casting your eye over the sleek new body shape. A condition that is no less severe when you take the seat behind the steering wheel. Start the engine up and you really will begin to feel something. Put your foot down and you'll immediately realise that the Coupe is a responsive beast, not just another sheep in wolf's clothing.

Beneath the bonnet of the Coupe SR is the programmed fuel injection system, perfected on the Formula One cars that powered Williams and McLaren to no less than six consecutive world championships. Sounds a little bit thirsty, you may. But you couldn't be more wrong.

The Civic's V-TEC engine was also developed by

*Government Fuel Consumption figures for Civic Coupe: 1.6i SR: Urban 34 mpg; Constant 58mpg; Constant 75mpg 40.4mpg. On the road 51.

Two-year target to rebuild La Fenice



ANATOLE KALETSKY 27

Why EMU may happen after all



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Aldrich Ames, the KGB's most expensive spy



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Home truths keep Norman riding high in Australia

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THE TIMES

BUSINESS EDITOR Lindsay Cook

THURSDAY FEBRUARY 1 1996

Free shares bonanza for A&L members

By Patricia Tegan and Anne Ashworth

THREE MILLION qualifying members of Alliance & Leicester will receive an average £900 payout in a free share distribution in April 1997, when the society turns itself into a bank.

A&L owns Girobank, which it bought from the Government in 1990, and is aware that the move could upset its 1.3 million Girobank customers who will not benefit, unless they are also saving or borrowing members of A&L.

Peter White, chief executive of A&L, said the new bank would have opportunities for rationalisation between Girobank and the rest of the group after flotation. For instance, under the structure at flotation, A&L and Girobank will each have a banking licence and will have to maintain separate Treasury operations. It is understood Mr White is considering a private Bill that would enable him to merge the two banks.

A&L is still fine-tuning its flotation plans. The free shares will be distributed to borrowers with mortgages of not less than £100 and savers with not less than £100 in a share account, who were with the society on December 31, 1995 and remain until the conversion. Children are not entitled to vote and so do not qualify for free shares but they will receive a cash bonus.

The A&L flotation plans follow the Halifax and Woolwich model of a flat distribution to all members and an additional variable payment to longer-term savers. This model is seen as acceptable to the Building Societies Commission, which must approve the plans, and will save a court case to determine legality.

A&L is thought to favour paying out a greater proportion of its funds in a flat-rate payment. Mr White refused to give details yesterday, saying it was a commercial matter.

He said the decision to float followed a review of the long-term needs of the business last year and was influenced by the takeover of the National & Provincial by Abbey National.

Abbey's success, Mr White went on, "led us to believe that the acquisition of a building society was achieved more easily by a plc, able to raise capital, than by a mutual". It proved, he said, that the A&L would be better off to be a plc than to be a mutual. As a public company, A&L would enable three million members to realise the value of their membership rights.

The building society windfall bonanza will spread around £17 billion among savers and borrowers of societies that have been taken over or wish to convert into banks.

Abbey National set the ball rolling in 1989 with its stock market flotation in which members received free shares worth £100. The game began again in April 1994 with the announcement of the Lloyds Bank takeover of the Cheltenham & Gloucester Building Society. In August 1995, qualifying C&G savers received payouts as high as £14,044. But the society's 384,000 borrowers were excluded, as were 100,000 savers, following a High Court ruling.

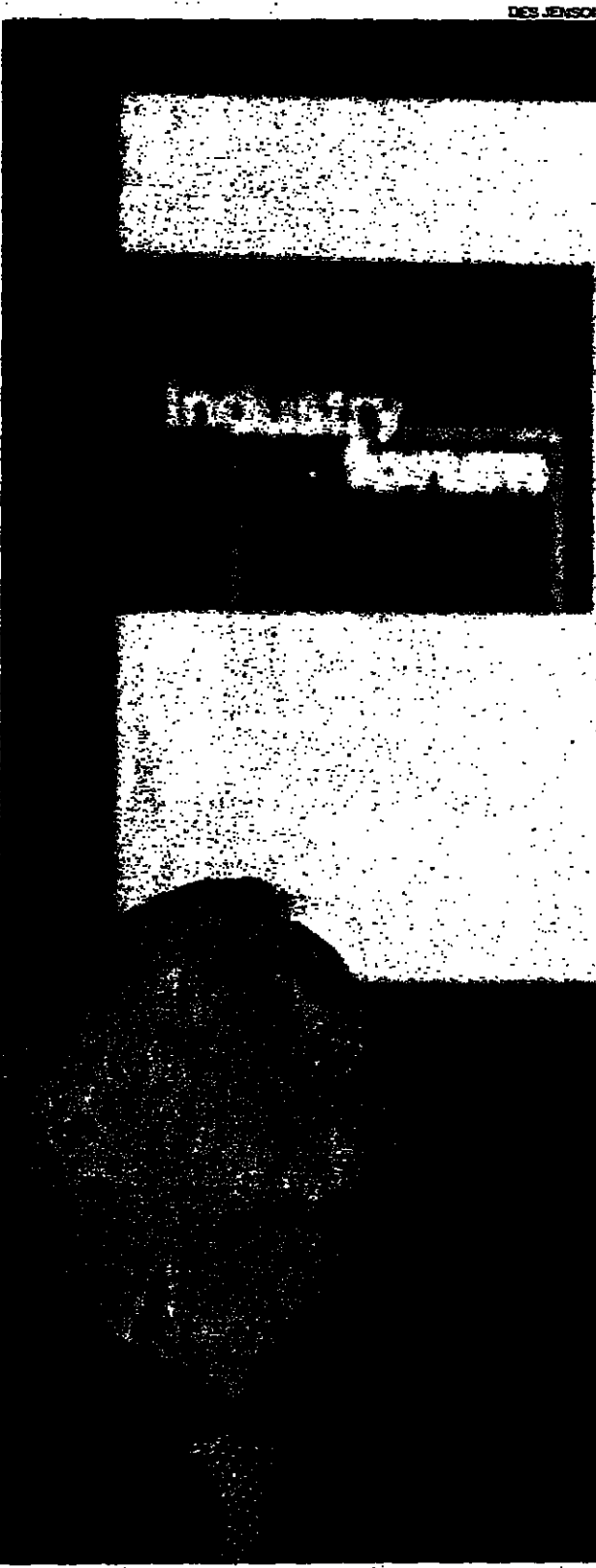
The discount caused by this ruling lies behind Mr White's reticence over his share distribution plans.

News of the Halifax merger with the Leeds and the planned £9 billion flotation came in November 1994. Qualifying members will receive a basic distribution of shares, worth between £800 and £1,000. An additional variable distribution of free shares will also be given to long-term savers with between £1,000 and £50,000 invested.

Members of the N&P vote on the Abbey National £1.25 billion takeover of their society in April, while the £3 billion Woolwich flotation, scheduled for September 1997, will be based on the Halifax model.

Pennington, page 25

Party confident business will back Blair



Change of habitat: Sir Terence Conran at yesterday's meeting

Conran pledges faith in Labour election victory

By Philip Bassett, Industrial Editor

SIR Terence Conran, founder of the Habitat chain of lifestyle shops and one of Britain's most renowned businessmen, yesterday declared his support for the Labour Party and his belief that it will win the next general election.

Sir Terence's statement, made to *The Times* at the launch of a Labour Party consultation exercise with British business, is the most prominent declaration of support from a UK businessman since Tony Blair took over as party leader.

Labour leaders were delighted by his backing since, as the founder of Habitat and now a growing chain of successful and fashionable London restaurants, Sir Terence has been an inspiration for the middle classes, whose support Mr Blair is seeking, for more than three decades.

The Labour leadership is confident a number of important business figures will declare their support as the election approaches. Poll evidence and private acknowledgements by business leaders suggest a widespread belief in UK industry and services that Labour will win.

Sir Terence, knighted in 1983 when Margaret Thatcher was Prime Minister, appeared yesterday as a member of one of the six business task groups being set up by the Industry Forum, an independent political-business grouping with close Labour links. It was established three years ago by Margaret Beckett, the Shadow Trade and Industry Secretary, when she was deputy leader.

The task group on which Sir Terence will sit with managers from Nissan, Digital Equipment and SmithKline Beecham, is focusing on design, science and innovation. He made a strong case yesterday

for the importance of design and manufacturing in the light of the downgrading of manufacturing under the Conservatives.

"From what I know, in my particular sphere of interest and activity, there seems to be a much greater understanding by Labour about the skills that bring to industry which would have a stimulating effect on the economy," Sir Terence said. While he insisted he was not an economist, he endorsed as "correct" a speech by Mrs Beckett at the launch of the task groups in which she roundly attacked the economic and business record of the Government.

Mrs Beckett said that the idea of Britain as the "enterprise centre of Europe" so favoured by the Prime Minis-

ter, rang hollow — and was one reason why industry was "losing this opportunity to engage in a serious dialogue with Labour about the future economic strategy of this country".

She added: "While Ian Lang and Malcolm Rifkind use platforms such as the CBI to talk at industry and business leaders — arrogantly to demand their support while failing to win their respect — it is Labour which is speaking with industry and commerce in a process of ongoing dialogue and consultation."

Yesterday, Mr Rifkind, the Foreign Secretary, denied that the Conservatives were losing the support of business. He was speaking to reporters after addressing the CBI's governing council.

Savers warned on society rates

By Karen Zagor

THE Consumers Association today gave warning that savers may lose out in the long term from the proposed building society conversions.

The association found that savers with smaller building societies consistently received better rates than those with the bigger banks and building societies. Over five years £10,000 in an average building society would have grown by £3,387 for an ordinary taxpayer, compared with £3,007 in an average bank deposit account.

Similarly, Tesco holders were more than £300 better off with an average building society than they were with an average bank. Building society customers with instant access and notice accounts at the smaller societies also did

better. This discrepancy was attributed to the banks' need to satisfy shareholders by paying dividends and to the banks' practice of drawing funds from the money markets.

Mr. McGee, senior research officer for the money group of *Which?* magazine, said: "The building society is that public companies pay dividends in shareholdings, even when their profits are low. In addition, building societies must still raise 50 per cent of their funds from ordinary savers. This means that they have a vested interest in rates falling they must maintain better rates than the banks." For savers, the latest round of consolidation and conversion means better rates are going to be more difficult to find.

Halifax to end Sun link

By Marianne Curphey

AFTER 100 years of working together, the Halifax Building Society and Sun Alliance are to part company.

The Halifax, the UK's biggest building society, is transferring its £300 million household buildings and contents insurance account to Royal Insurance from June. General Accident, the UK's largest insurer, and Legal & General, will also lose accounts estimated to be worth about £50 million and £20 mil-

lion of premium income respectively. Sun Alliance yesterday expressed disappointment that it had failed to win the Halifax. But it said that the Halifax was offering poor terms and only a three-year contract which, with the variable UK weather, was too short. The lost business is worth £160 million in premium income.

A spokesman said: "While we are disappointed to lose the premium income, it is not in the

interests of our shareholders for us to operate on margins so thin that we would sacrifice profitability, particularly during the current downturn in the UK insurance cycle."

Shares in Sun Alliance fell 7p to 370p and General Accident 5p to 649p yesterday.

Royal said that the transfer, which includes business from the Leeds Building Society with which the Halifax merged last year, would take 12 months to complete.

Crisis talks loom for store-to-door service

By Sarah Bagnall

A BUSINESS supplying more than 2,500 J Sainsbury products to customers at their homes is in crisis talks after a financial backer pulled out just four months after its launch.

Supermarket Direct stopped making deliveries on Monday. Dominic Scott Flanagan, joint chief executive, said: "We have temporarily stopped trading while we sort out the financial situation."

"We are in talks with several potential backers and hope to be able to start trading again next week."

J Sainsbury agreed to supply more than 2,500 products through Supermarket Direct, but it has no financial involvement.

A Sainsbury spokesman

said: "We are not going to invest in the business." He added that Sainsbury is currently researching home shopping and that the link-up with Supermarket Direct was seen as a means of testing the water.

Most of the large food retailers expect home delivery to form an integral part of the offer that they make to customers. Tesco is currently working with social services officials in Ealing and Gateshead providing a home delivery service.

Supermarket Direct started operating in October from Wandsworth with seven vans. Business is said to have been far from brisk and one supplier said that the business was like a "graveyard".

Railtrack sticks to its lines for sell-off

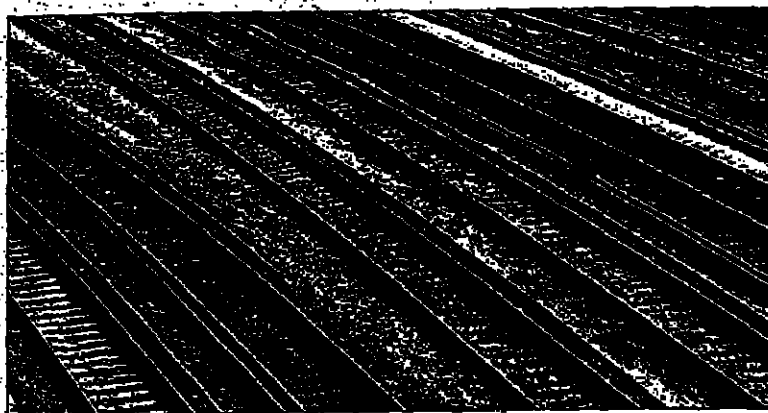
By Jonathan Prynn
TRANSPORT CORRESPONDENT

LOVINGLY shot images of a "ghost railway", unswayed by the presence of a single train, will form the centrepiece of the £4 million television advertising campaign for the stock market flotation of Railtrack.

The advertisements will picture deserted track, stations and tunnels without so much as a locomotive or carriage in sight to "remove any possibility of investors believing they are buying shares in a re-named British Rail."

City advisers have warned the Government that showing trains in the advertisements would lead to public confusion about what is being sold in May. They also wanted to avoid any association with BR's poor public image.

"If there had been trains in the ads, we would agree that anyone looking at them would be entirely entitled to believe that Railtrack is about operat-



Railtrack has a tradition of leaving trains out of its promotional material

ing trains," said one senior adviser. Instead, potential investors will be bombarded with statistics about Railtrack's finances and its portfolio of highly photogenic assets. They include 23,000 miles of track over a 10,000-mile rail network, 1,000 tunnels, 90,000 bridge spans and culverts

and 2,500 stations. There will also be information about how potential investors can register for the share issue. The trains have already been sold to private rolling stock leasing companies, and services will be run by 25 passenger operators paying fees to Railtrack for access to the network.

Rail experts said the trainless campaign could leave an unfortunate impression of Railtrack, which earns 90 per cent of its revenues from charges to train operators.

"The infrastructure isn't worth anything unless it has got trains running on it," said Roger Ford, a leading railway journalist. "So to show the tracks with no trains is to show it not making money. It's really very silly."

The advertisements follow a company tradition of leaving trains out of its promotional material. The official Railtrack Christmas card featured empty tracks in the snow and the Railtrack network timetable has another empty set of tracks stretching towards a mountainous horizon.

The simple and relatively low budget campaign will be in stark contrast to the award-winning television commercials commissioned by British Rail, which won dozens of awards from the advertising industry, but persuaded few passengers back to the railways.

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George opposed larger monetary easing at December meeting

Governor reluctant over rate cut

BY JANET BUSH
ECONOMICS CORRESPONDENT

FRESH evidence emerged yesterday that Kenneth Clarke cut interest rates last month, the second reduction in five weeks, against the advice of Eddie George, the Governor of the Bank of England.

The minutes of the monthly monetary meeting in December, when the first of the two cuts was decided, showed that Mr Clarke had been far more eager to cut rates than the

Governor. Mr George recommended a quarter point cut but made it clear that he was opposed to a larger monetary easing. In contrast, Mr Clarke said that the question was no longer "whether interest rates should be reduced but by how much". He agreed to the quarter point move but said that he was sympathetic to calls for a bigger move.

The City read the minutes as an indication that the second cut, decided after the January monetary meeting, was de-

manded by Mr Clarke and guessed that Mr George would have opposed the move quite strongly.

David Walton, economist with Goldman Sachs, said it is clear that the Chancellor was the driving force behind the second cut. "Between mid-December and mid-January there was a further pick-up in M4 growth and clear signs of a firmer trend in consumer spending," he said. "It is difficult to believe that the Governor could have been

anything other than distinctly unenthusiastic about the January cut."

However, there is a possibility that the Governor became more concerned, along with the Chancellor, about accumulating evidence of an economic slowdown in Europe since the December meeting, when it was highlighted as a negative risk.

Mr Clarke yesterday met his new panel of the four wise men and two women who sit on his forecasting panel and discussed the economic outlook.

The three new members all argued when they were appointed that Mr Clarke's 3 per cent growth forecast for this year was too optimistic. The three sitting members wrote to *The Times* in December, successfully urging the Chancellor to cut rates.

The prospect of lower rates in Europe were bolstered yesterday by another aggressive cut in Germany's key repurchase rate, which the Bundesbank set at 3.40 per cent, from 3.55 per cent last week. Dealers now believe that official rate cuts are imminent.

The auction yesterday of £3 billion of gilt-edged stock maturing in 2000 was well received, attracting almost twice the number of bids needed. Gilt analysts said that the new open gilt repo market had helped to attract extra business.

Pennington, page 25

SBC Warburg chief to head Prudential investments

BY PATRICIA TEHAN

THE Prudential, the UK's biggest institutional fund manager, has appointed one of the City's most senior merchant bankers as its new head of investments.

Derek Higgs, managing director of SBC Warburg and UK head, will take over as executive chairman of Prudential Portfolio Managers, which has £76 billion of funds under management. Mr Higgs is to take over his new role at the end of the month. He will receive a basic pay package of £300,000 a year, £25,000 more than his predecessor, the well-respected Hugh Jenkins, and his pack-

age also includes long-term and short-term performance bonus incentives.

Mr Higgs's appointment caused surprise in the City because he is known as a deal-maker and client relationship manager. It is SBC Warburg's highest-profile departure since the takeover of Warburg by SBC last summer.

Peter Davis, chief executive of the Pru, described the appointment as "an interesting lateral move". He said that there were close parallels between investment banking and investment management, describing Mr Higgs's new job as "a management task".

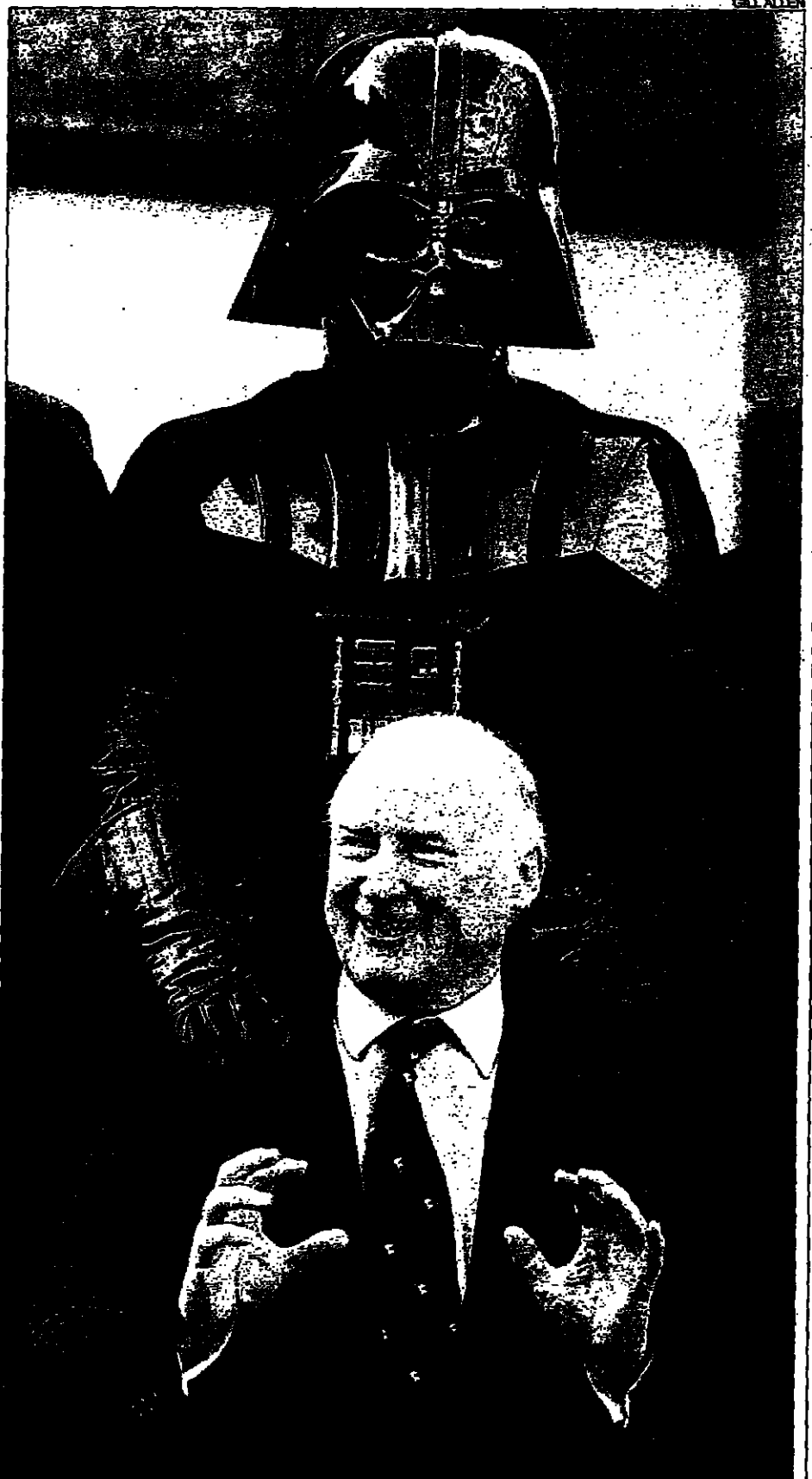
Mr Davis said that the Pru had had good performance in 1994 and "very good performance" last year, "so I was looking for someone big enough to lead it and challenge it and big enough to deal with corporate governance issues and the inevitable political interface".

These issues would become increasingly important, he said, because fund managers were becoming more accountable.

Mr Davis said that he first approached Mr Higgs last August, but Mr Higgs replied that he was committed to the merger of SBC with Warburg and unwilling to move. Mr Davis approached him again in December, by which time he was willing to talk.

Mr Higgs said that his departure was not linked to the takeover of Warburg. He said that he had been disinclined to move because he "wanted to help the integration process".

He decided to move, he said, "because the world lies with the young and the people coming through have to nail their colours to SBC Warburg rather than to either of the other names".



Darth Vader, the *Star Wars* character, stalks Richard Culley, managing director of Copyright Promotions Group, which has reached agreement with Lucasfilm to represent *Star Wars* properties in Europe, excluding Germany and Scandinavia

Fears on Hanson demerger hit shares

BY ALASDAIR MURRAY

WORRIES over the debt, dividend and tax consequences of Hanson's demerger plans caused the company's share price to fall yesterday.

At one stage the shares touched 199p, 5.5p below Hanson's price on Monday night, the day before the demerger plans were announced, but the shares recovered marginally to close at 202.5p.

The slide was a setback for Hanson which spent yesterday explaining its plans to shareholders at its annual meeting in the Barbican in London. The company was also hurt by news that SBC Warburg, the brokers, had downgraded Hanson shares from "hold" to "sell".

Investors expressed concern that the dividend rate would fall after demerger. Although Hanson has said that it will preserve the value of the dividend this year it said that from 1997 it will be up to the newly created companies to determine a suitable dividend. A demerged Hanson could face a proportionally higher tax bill after the complex web of accounting, which Hanson has used to minimise tax payments, is unravelled.

The debt position after demerger also continued to cause worry after the credit rating agencies announced on Tuesday that they might downgrade the ratings for the four demerged companies. Hanson yesterday assured its fixed-rate creditors that it would furnish the credit rating agencies with details of the debt position of the demerged company as soon as possible. It said the new companies will be structured to ensure a balanced financial profile.

Hanson's annual meeting yesterday was disrupted by vocal protests from green campaigners angered at the environmental record of Peabody, the company's mining subsidiary, but eventually the 1995 accounts were passed.

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Rhône-Poulenc has £1.3bn sell-offs plan

RHÔNE-POULENC RORER, the Franco-American drugs and chemicals group that last October paid £1.83 billion for Fisons, reported a rise in income for 1995, in spite of the economic slowdown in France and the public-sector strikes that paralysed the country late in the year. But RPR said the income gain fell below its objectives and it will aim to boost profitability by selling non-core assets and reducing debt. Sales of about 10 billion francs (£1.3 billion) are scheduled over the next two years.

The Fisons acquisition cut earnings by 5 US cents a share in the year to December 31, but Fisons should contribute to the group next year. RPR reported pre-tax income of \$538 million in 1995 (\$513 million). Turnover rose 14.6 per cent to \$5.14 billion, while interest and Fisons acquisition debt reduced net income 3 per cent to \$337.8 million. RPR says earnings growth of 10 per cent per share is "feasible" in 1996.

Lord Borrie warning

LORD BORRIE, a former Director-General of Fair Trading, gave warning last night of the dangers of predatory foreign ownership of UK companies. Lord Borrie, now a Labour peer, praised most investors from abroad, including those backing companies like Nissan UK and Nestlé, for fostering good relations with the local workforce. But he added: "What sours relations, and what many people in this country are concerned about, is when the new investor behaves like a predatory tourist, here one day and gone the next, leaving behind a trail of broken hearts and unfulfilled promises." Lord Borrie was making his maiden speech in a Lords debate on inward investment.

ABN-Amro expansion

ABN-AMRO, the Dutch bank, expects to more than double the size of its London operations over the next three years. The bank, which owns Hoare Govett, the stockbroker, is to move to new headquarters in Spitalfields, east London, which will accommodate 2,500 people, compared with the 1,000 ABN-AMRO staff currently based at three City sites. Personnel in Moorgate, Bishopsgate and the Broadgate complex will move to an 11-storey building on a one-acre site with a frontage on Bishopsgate in the borough of Tower Hamlets. It will be built by the Spitalfields Development Group, a joint venture between BICC, Costain and SPP, the Swedish insurer.

Anglo United chief quits

THE chairman of Anglo United, the Coalite fuels group, yesterday resigned as the company revealed deepening losses and a slump in the sales of smokeless fuel during the six months of mild weather up to September 30. Harold Cotnam, who has steered the company for nearly three years, said he was leaving immediately and that his task of improving banking confidence and reshaping the group was "essentially complete". He will be succeeded by Alan Brooks, a non-executive chairman since March 1993. Pre-tax losses were £10.2 million (£3.2 million loss). Coalite sales fell 27 per cent during the six months.

Lloyd's in record deal

LLOYD'S OF LONDON and the London insurance market have participated in the world's largest ever reinsurance programme. It is part of a \$10.5 billion insurance package to cover homeowners in California against earthquake damage. The initiative follows the January 1994 earthquake that measured 6.6 on the Richter scale and caused £12 billion of damage, much of which was uninsured. Lloyd's has provided £129.5 million of cover, while the London market has provided a further £47.5 million. The shares are part of a \$2 billion reinsurance layer, which is one of six in the \$10.5 billion programme.

US buy for Burger King

GRAND METROPOLITAN's Burger King subsidiary has acquired 57 Burger King franchises in Florida and Georgia for \$55.6 million from Davgar Restaurants, a Florida restaurant holding company. Bob Lowes, chairman and chief executive officer of Burger King, said: "This acquisition of over 50 restaurants in a high growth area allows us to improve operations and profitability." Burger King completed a programme of refanchising last year which allowed the company to meet the expansion demands of franchisees and enabled the company to concentrate resources in its strongest geographical areas.

Rowland package

TINY ROWLAND, who ceased to be a director of Lonrho on March 2, 1995, received a total remuneration of £795,683 in the year to September 30. Lonrho's 1995 annual report shows. The figure was made up of £522,920 in salary, with an additional £272,763 accounting for benefits in kind, representing the costs he incurred entertaining overseas visitors. No compensation was paid to Mr Rowland when he left Lonrho, the report notes. In the previous financial year, ended September 30, 1994, Mr Rowland's total remuneration package was £156 million.

Jaguar director dies

DAVID BOOLE, director of communications at Jaguar, died yesterday, aged 48. He was one of the best-known figures in the British motor industry after a career that started in public relations at the British Leyland Motor Corporation (BLMC) in 1970. He worked in British Leyland and Jaguar Rover Triumph before becoming the company's director of communications and public affairs. He took his present job at Jaguar Cars in 1982 alongside Sir John Egan, who was then the company's chairman. Mr Boole lived at Dorridge, near Solihull, West Midlands, and leaves a wife, son and daughter.

Molecular buys in US

OXFORD MOLECULAR, which produces software for drugs design, yesterday announced the £9 million purchase of three small American businesses that will expand the group by a third. The purchases were financed by a one-for-seven rights issue at 235p per share that raised £16.2 million. The balance of the proceeds will be used to fund current operations. Oxford Molecular reported a pre-tax loss of £3.75 million on turnover of £6.2 million for the year to December 31, against a loss of just under £3 million on turnover of £2.7 million in the previous year. The shares, floated at 80p, closed at 324p, up 13p.

Outgoing director cautions against radical change

Bank's supervisory role defended

BY OUR BANKING CORRESPONDENT

BRIAN QUINN, the Bank of England director with responsibility for banking supervision, has hit back at critics in a last attack before his retirement at the end of the month. Writing in *The Scotsman* *Banker*, published today, he says: "The net benefits of leaving supervision with the Bank greatly outweigh the risks of experimenting with radical institutional change,

especially at this uncertain point in the evolution of the world's financial system."

His comments are in response to repeated criticism of the Bank, most recently following the collapse of Barings a year ago, and to calls for its supervisory and monetary roles to be split.

Mr Quinn acknowledges that financial markets have changed and that it is necessary to think about how the supervision of banks and other financial institutions is

organised and managed. He says the Bank is re-examining its methods of supervision.

But he adds that the Bank is at the very centre of the financial system. "This places it in a unique position, both to see what is going on in the banking system and to decide whether the failure of any bank could lead to a general collapse not only among banks but throughout the whole financial system."

In defence of the Bank's record compared with that of

other banking regulators, Mr Quinn says: "The Bank's track record as a banking supervisor stands comparison with other countries."

He says that the cost of banking failures in the UK over the past decade, measured by payments from the Deposit Protection Fund, amounted to £144 million, "and there is an excellent prospect that the fund will recover a substantial part of those costs".

The cost of failed banks to

the US Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, he says, is estimated at £20 billion over the same period. In Japan, the current banking crisis has exhausted the deposit insurance fund, which stood at £5 billion two years ago.

He says: "The fact is that there is scarcely a country anywhere in the industrial world that has not had problems with its banks in recent years." He adds that it is misleading to suggest that bank failures will not occur.

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Netherlands	2.558	2.438
New Zealand	2.35	2.17
Norway	10.42	9.82
Portugal	244.00	235.50
Spain	161.00	152.00
Sweden	108.50	103.50
Switzerland	11.12	10.32
Turkey	1.86	1.78
USA	1.804	1.674

Rates for small denomination bank notes only as supplied by Barclays Bank PLC. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques. Rates as at close of trading yesterday.

Kleinwort Benson
PRIVATE BANK

Kleinwort Benson Private Bank announces that with effect from 1 February 1996 the Mortgage Account interest rate will be 7.49% per annum. The mortgage base rate is now 7.6% per annum.

Kleinwort Benson Private Bank is a Division of Kleinwort Benson Investment Management Limited Member of the Dresdner Bank Group

□ Alliance attempts to evade the legal knots □ Appalling precedent set by Kinnock □ Ken waves the One Nation flag

Last throw of the societies' dice

THE Alliance & Leicester's refusal to give details on the benefits of going public may infuriate its members, but the society is only trying to avoid the same legal knots that entangled the Cheltenham & Gloucester.

It is infuriating to win in the last proper round of the building societies' lottery but have to wait until the autumn to know what the size of your winnings. But there is already the possibility of a disaffected mob of claimants to rival the so-called C&G alternatives who caused such trouble in the shape of the Girobank account holders.

The C&G, keen to rush into the arms of Lloyds Bank, anticipated that union by promising rather more to members than it was entitled to. The eventual High Court ruling restricted pay-outs to those with accounts of more than two years' standing and excluded all borrowers.

The problem was that the C&G was handing out cash, driven by the unwillingness of Lloyds to see dilution of its shares. Other building societies that have converted have proposed share hand-outs, not subject to the same legal restrictions.

The Alliance & Leicester is no keener than its predecessors on those who open accounts solely in the hope of benefiting from conversion. The caution shown by Peter White, its chief executive, over early revelation of the terms of conversion may be understandable. But his insistence that the society has been bundled in haste towards the market by too much heated speculation is rather less so.

There are precious few carpet-baggers perched on its books because of the £5,000 minimum investment needed to qualify. His haste, therefore, might have more to do with stealing a march on the Woolwich and the Halifax in getting to the market first, although he denies this. What is certain is that once these have got there, just a quarter of the mortgage lending market will be in the hands of traditional societies. While many will mourn such a sudden transformation, it should be good news for borrowers and savers.

The skirmishing over mortgages and lending rates will intensify. The new banks will have to offer the most competitive rates possible to gain names on the books — to whom other financial products will be sold — and the old-style societies will have to follow suit.

The only spoilers are the Girobank account holders. They will feel they have lost out twice: once when the business was sold to the Alliance & Leicester in 1990, and now on conversion. It is true that the Girobank, greatly undervalued when the Government sold it, has contributed to the society's current prosperity.

But bank account holders have never enjoyed the legal rights accorded to building society members, who evolved from a different ancestry. Consider the Midlands. No special payments were made at the time of the 1992 sale of the bank to the Hongkong & Shanghai — and none were demanded.

Every cloud has a state airline

BRUSSELS was always likely to permit Spain's latest bid to start with, Air France, Olympic Aer Lingus, Portugal's TAP and other flag carriers have already been given the nod.

More important, perhaps, it so happens that most of the EU's ailing state airlines are owned by member states whose votes Germany needs for economic and monetary union, but which will themselves be excluded from it. For the next few years, the Commission is likely to back virtually anything they ask for.



This political largesse still has to be squared with other economic priorities in Brussels, notably the less restricted regime of airline competition to be introduced in 1997. To pass muster, state aid must make a plausible attempt to reform an airline to operate commercially thereafter and must not give them an unfair advantage over private airlines such as British Airways by giving the failures the most competitive new equipment.

Iberia was, therefore, allowed less than it wanted and forced to sell its Argentine subsidiary to make up the difference. The trouble is that Iberia had its last chance three years ago, when Brussels approved a £650 million state rescue. Unlike others, however, it did not go through the de-manning and cost-cutting needed to meet its targets.

Poor Neil Kinnock, the EU Transport Commissioner, has gone through intellectual contortions to claim that the new package is the equivalent of a commercial market investment, not a state subsidy. This creates an appalling precedent for every one to have more "last chances".

Air France's £2.3 billion state rescue plan is not going too well. It might as well start working on its application now, if it has not already done so. Alitalia is already looking for £600-900 million, though Lamberto Dini is not keen, and his Government reckons Brussels' conditions are so tough that it is threatening to resign with them.

In the end, Brussels will not stop a big flag carrier from being rescued. So only efficient private airlines can lose from free competition. That means the 1997 liberalisation is doomed to disaster at the first nasty turn of the aviation cycle.

Clarke's Drift

THE RATHER anodyne official reason for Kenneth Clarke's polite refusal to attend the exclusive World Economic Forum starting today in Davos is pressure of work.

This seems strange given that there is not that much routine economic stewardship needed at the moment, not even the pleasure of meeting Eddie George and deciding to cut base rates.

But we can now see what was really behind the Chancellor's wish to stay at home. He has been filling his days waving the One Nation Tory flag in the faces of his right-wing detractors. He has defended the likelihood of a single currency, an extrajurisdictional lack of loyalty to the agnostic line agreed by the Cabinet. With education still incandescent as a political issue, Mr Clarke also wants more

spending on training. He has now called into question one of his Prime Minister's key long-term economic aims, to get public spending below 40 per cent of GDP.

Our doughty Chancellor said he did not think that this was either possible or desirable in an advanced economy — not what John Major wants to hear from his own left-hand man.

In truth, the Chancellor is a One Nation one-man band, trying to close the blue water between his kind of Toryism and Mr Blair as fast as Mr Major and the right are trying to widen it. Lucky for Mr Clarke that Michael Portillo is safely tucked away in Davos.

Designer politics

TIME was when the political parties used to squabble over how many pop stars they could fit on board. Now it is business-men. Sir Terence Conran is certainly a typical Thatcherite 1980s figure, in that he rode the takeover boom until falling off — now he clambers on to the Blairwagon. Perhaps executives should concentrate on what they do best, running businesses, and spare us their political views. Sir Terence's polling intentions are of no particular psychological relevance either: he has one vote, and so does everyone else.

Elf Enterprise venture to be taken apart

By CARL MORTIMER

ELF Enterprise Petroleum (EEP), the loss-making joint venture between Enterprise Oil and Elf, the French energy group, is to be taken apart and its North Sea assets shared between the partners.

The dismemberment of EEP is expected to lead to

asset sales as the reorganisation will give Elf and Enterprise separate control over the oil assets, which include shares in the Nelson, Piper, Saltire and Claymore fields.

The joint venture company, yesterday sold £236 million of shares in Enterprise Oil, the 12.9 per cent stake, formed

part of Elf's original investment in EEP and was used to raise £400 million of exchangeable bonds that are to be redeemed at par.

The shares were sold to BZW, Cazenove and Commerzbank and have been placed with institutions at 364p. Enterprise will take a

£25 million provision in its results for 1995 as the shares were sold well below their book value of 477p.

The announcement of the share placing and provision caused Enterprise Oil shares to fall 9p to 372p.

The oil assets of the joint venture will be split between the partners on a two-to-one basis reflecting the respective 66 per cent and 33 per cent interests of Elf and Enterprise in the company.

EEP was originally established to buy the assets of Occidental Petroleum. However, it has failed to make profits for the shareholders.

Andrew Shilton, the finance director of Enterprise, explained that EEP suffered from cost-overruns in the re-building of the Piper Alpha platform as well as the high rate of interest on the exchangeable bonds.

He said: "The sensible thing to do is to take advantage of interest rates and refinance." Mr Shilton expects to reduce the interest on the bond debt by 1½ per cent.

Enterprise will benefit from direct ownership of 57 million barrels of oil after the deal, increasing daily production rates by about 30,000 barrels. Net debt will increase by £118 million, but the company expects that the restructuring will marginally enhance earnings from 1996 onwards.

Elf has been selling assets to reduce its debts and the unbundling of EEP should reduce its on-balance sheet borrowings and allow it to make sales.

Tempos, page 26

Fyffes has fire power for deals

By SARAH BAGNALL

FYFFES, the Dublin fruit and vegetable distributor that acquired half of Geest's banana business, yesterday said it was in a strong position to make further acquisitions.

Neil McCann, chairman, said that, in spite of two years' substantial expansion, its cash position remained strong and it "has the capacity to take advantage of attractive opportunities".

Fyffes lifted its pre-tax profits from £136.1 million to £142 million in the year to October 31 on turnover up from £187.5 million to £191.1 million. Net cash rose to £168.5 million, from £156.3 million.

The final dividend, due on April 17, rises 10 per cent to £1.195p, making £1.674p, up 10 per cent. Tempos, page 26

Ford results take turn for the worse

By A CORRESPONDENT

PROFITS at Ford Motor Co suffered a downturn in 1995, but the company anticipates a gradual improvement this year as it completes the launch of new models.

America's second-largest car manufacturer behind General Motors earned \$660 million in the fourth quarter, compared with \$1.6 billion in the final quarter of 1994. Revenues were \$34.5 billion, up slightly from \$33.6 billion.

Its key US automotive operations earned \$168 million in the final quarter, compared with \$174 million last time. Outside the United States, automotive operations incurred a loss of \$152 million, compared with a profit of \$374 million.

Ford reported earnings of \$4.1 billion, down 22 per cent from a record \$5.3 billion in 1994, while worldwide sales

and revenues rose to \$137.1 billion from \$128.4 billion. Alex Trotman, chairman and chief executive, said the company had a good first half, but problems emerged in the final six months. "Second-half automotive results were impacted by lower US production volume and an unprecedented number of major product launches," he said.

These included the new Ford Taurus, Mercury Sable, Ford F-Series pickup and the new Ford Fiesta and Ford Galaxy minivan in Europe.

Net income from Ford's worldwide automotive operations fell to \$2 billion from \$3.9 billion in 1994. Automotive profits dipped to \$1.8 billion from \$3 billion in the US, and plunged to \$213 million from \$911 million overseas. Ford sold 6.6 million (6.8 million) vehicles worldwide in 1995.

S&N saves only £8m in shake-up

By ALASDAIR MURRAY

SCOTTISH & Newcastle, the brewing and leisure company, will save just £8 million this year from the integration of recent acquisitions Courage despite making a £150 million provision for job cuts and write-downs.

However, S&N said that the savings should rise to £45 million next year and reach £75 million by 1998.

The company intends to develop up to 1,000 new sites as Chef and Brewer restaurants. But development will be matched by the divestment of unprofitable sites.

S&N's brewing arm, Scottish Courage, will concentrate on premium brand lagers and beers, while the company's leisure interests will seek to expand in Belgium, the UK, France and Germany. The plans impressed the City and the shares rose 7p to 634p.

Ashtead expands in US

By CHRISTINE BUCKLEY

ASHTHEAD Group, the plant hire specialist, continued to defy the depressed construction sector yesterday by buying two more companies.

Ashtead paid £20 million for a US company and £16 million for an operation straddling the UK and Ireland, while launching a £66 million rights issue to fund the purchases and trim debt. McLean, which operates from Maryland and Virginia, will fit alongside Ashtead's depots in the south-eastern US.

Peter Lewis, Ashtead's chairman, said: "The dynamics... now clearly support the large and professionally managed plant hire."

Pre-tax profits in the six months to October 31 increased 32 per cent to £8.7 million, on sales that had risen 35 per cent to £43.1 million. The interim dividend, payable on April 9, was lifted 22 per cent to 0.65p.



Peter Lewis unveiled a profits rise of 32 per cent

LEGAL & PUBLIC NOTICES

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PUBLIC NOTICES

CHARITY COMMISSION
Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Charity Commission will be held on the 13th day of February 1996 at 11.00 am at the offices of the Charity Commission, 15, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF, to consider the application for registration of the Charity Commission for the purpose of the Charities Act 1993.

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT 1985
NOTICE is hereby given that the 28th day of January 1996 was the last day for the presentation of claims against the estate of the late Mr. John Smith, who died on the 15th day of January 1995.

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STOCK MARKET

MICHAEL CLARK

American interest rate cut rekindles equities

HOPES of the American interest rate cut eventually came after hours enabled share prices on the London stock market to close at their best levels of the day after a volatile session.

Another record breaking performance overnight on Wall Street, that saw the Dow Jones industrial average soar more than 70 points, set the scene for an early mark-up in London.

But as the day wore on, the FT-SE 100 index saw an early 22 point lead reduced to just 5 points before bouncing back to close 24.0 up at 3,759.3. Turnover topped more than one billion shares for the first time this year.

But market-makers remained in a cautious mood, last night while they were still awaiting the outcome of the Federal Reserve Open Market Committee meeting.

Later today the Bundesbank meets to discuss the possibility of another cut in German rates after a further softening in the repo rate yesterday.

In London, early interest remained focused on Hanson after the decision on Tuesday to split the group into four separate parts. Hanson dropped 9p to 204p as brokers tried to assess the consequences for shareholders of the move and speculate about the possibility of buyers emerging for various parts of the empire. A further 62 million shares had traded by the close.

Enterprise Oil fell 13p to 368p after Elf Enterprise Petroleum, a joint venture company between Enterprise and Elf Acquisitions, unveiled its bought deal B2W led a consortium that paid 360p for 63.72 million shares, 12.9 per cent of the company, worth an estimated £230 million. The shares were later placed with domestic and foreign institutional investors at 364p a share, bringing the consortium a profit of £2.5 million on the transaction.

The move is part of a plan to split up Elf Enterprise Petroleum's assets and debts in proportion to their respective stakes. It also includes plans to repurchase £407 million of outstanding bonds.

Persistent talk that a foreign bidder may be about to pounce sent shares of Yorkshire Electricity soaring 35p to 719p as turnover reached more than 1 million shares.



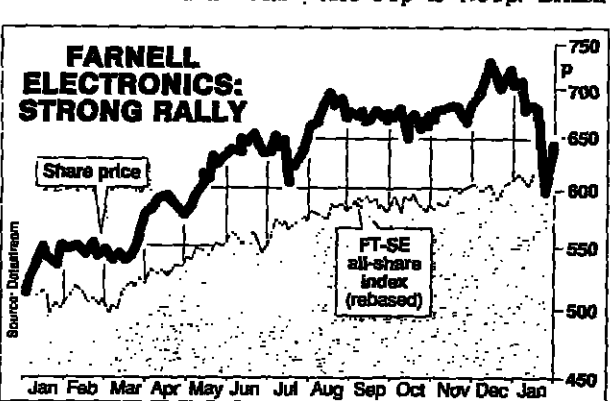
Lord Hanson yesterday. His shares fell after news of the split

Word is that a consortium of international banks, including several from Japanese, are putting together the funding for West Coast, a US utilities group, to make an offer of 300p a share. This would value Yorkshire at more than £1.2 billion. But any such move is likely to be postponed until after today's local by-election at Hemsworth.

offering numerous opportunities for revenue growth and cost savings. Henderson Crosthwaite was also behind a bid to 204p in Rolls-Royce. It has been suggested that Brian Newman of Henderson is about to publish some bullish comments. There is also talk that the group could be near to

Keep an eye on Bardon, the aggregates supplier, where the price ended 15p firmer at a new high 38p. By the close of business, more than 9 million shares had changed hands, with SBC Warburg, the broker, said to be bidding aggressively for stock. The speculators claim a bid could be just round the corner.

Farnell Electronics continued to make up recent lost ground, adding 9p at 646p in the wake of a buy recommendation from Henderson Crosthwaite, the broker. The shares fell sharply last week after news that it is about to restate its accounts. The acquisition of Premier Industrial in the US, Henderson describes the Premier acquisition as a "brilliant" deal



Steel, 4 1/2p to 173 1/2p. Redland, 14p to 399p. ICI, 24p to 527p and RMC Group 32p to £10.26.

Lloyds Chemists marked time at 445p, still waiting to see if Gehe of Germany launches a counter-bid. Lloyds is the subject of a bid of 412p a share from UniChem, valuing the entire company at £54 million. But after a period of intense speculation Gehe finally admitted on Tuesday that it was considering making an offer.

Lloyds said yesterday that it planned to apply pressure to Gehe during the next few days to determine whether it intended to make such a bid. In the meantime, it has told shareholders to take no action.

JD Wetherspoon, the pubs operator, was busily playing down speculation that it is about to be bid for by Bass. A spokesman for the company said: "There is absolutely no foundation to this. Tim Martin, chairman, has no plans to sell out. We want to keep our independence."

The Wetherspoon share price responded with a rise of 11p to 745p. The company has quickly established itself in the drinks trade by offering cut-price beer, undercutting those pubs with exclusive supply agreements with the big brewers.

GIIT EDGED: There was a positive response to the latest £3 billion auction, which was 1.96 times subscribed. But with the market having already taken this into account, prices then lost ground steadily, reflecting similar weakness on overseas bond markets.

Brokers described conditions as "nervous" with investors anxiously awaiting the outcome of today's Bundesbank meeting and tomorrow's US payroll numbers.

In the futures pit, the March series of the long gilt finished 7 1/2p lower at £107 1/2 as a total of 87,000 contracts were completed.

In long-dated issues, Treasury 8 per cent 2013 fell 1/2p to £101 1/2, while at the shorter end of the market, Treasury 8 per cent 2002 was 1/2p easier at £104 1/2.

NEW YORK: Industrials were lower in late-morning trading, but the overall market traded higher in anticipation of an announcement on interest rates. At midday, the Dow Jones industrial average was down 3.25 points at 5,377.96

MAJOR INDICES

New York (midday):	
Dow Jones	5377.96 (-3.25)
S&P Composite	622.33 (-2.18)
Nikkei Average	20812.74 (+100.30)
Tokyo:	
Nikkei	20812.74 (+100.30)
Hong Kong:	
Hang Seng	11359.70 (+158.24)
Amsterdam:	
SOE index	303.38 (+0.64)
AD	2288.5 (+22.7)
Frankfurt:	
DAX	2470.14 (+34.38)
Singapore:	
Strait	2449.15 (+25.47)
Brussels:	
General	6999.29 (+103.59)
CAC-40	3321.03 (+17.93)
Zurich:	
SIX	722.40 (+4.10)
London:	
FT 30	2765.4 (+10.4)
FT 100	3759.3 (+24.0)
FTSE Mid 250	4123.01 (+20.2)
FTSE-A 350	1860.0 (+12.3)
FTSE Eurotrack 100	1599.54 (+10.14)
FTSE All-Share	1841.96 (+11.34)
FT Non Financials	1943.20 (+12.41)
FT Financials	1147.07 (+0.09)
FT Govt Secs	95.31 (+0.20)
Share Price	104.15
SEAG Volume	200.79 (+0.24)
USM (Parasit)	200.79 (+0.24)
US\$	1.5110 (+0.0066)
German Mark	2.3676 (+0.0066)
Exchange Index	65.3 (+0.23)
ESOX	1.1889
ESOX	1.1889
150.7 Dec (3.2%) Jan 1997=100	
149.6 Dec (3.0%) Jan 1997=100	

RECENT ISSUES

Ballynarry Hldgs	6
Century Inns	120
Drumate	76
Jupiter Split Cap	85
Jupiter Split Inc	98
Jupiter Split Units	89
MediaKey	66
Revolution Writs	8
Revolution Pte	105
Self Sealing Sys	53
Sigpharma B Writs	8
Viewian	200

RIGHTS ISSUES

Berkley Gp n/p (435)	81
Electro Holdings n/p (28)	4
Proton n/p (25)	44
Western Sel n/p (14)	

MAJOR CHANGES

RISES:	
General Cable	178p (+11p)
Asco Hldgs	308p (+18p)
Tom Colclough	253p (+12p)
Glynwed	351p (+14p)
Hepworth	310p (+12p)
Wilson Bowden	380p (+14p)
Diploma	432p (+14p)
ICI	827p (+24p)
Capital Radio	613p (+17p)
Coast Group	350p (+12p)
Eurotherm	564p (+12p)
Hozelock	484p (+10p)
GKN	828p (+16p)
Berkley Gp	510p (+10p)
Meyer Int	385p (+10p)
FALLS:	
Unical	251p (-8p)
Corcoran	244p (-20p)
H Ransford	161p (-10p)
Armstrong	181p (-11p)
Telesec	783p (-47p)
Enterprise	368p (-17p)
Fibronic Com	412p (-13p)
Misys	575p (-15p)
Reliance	434p (-8p)
Scotline	590p (-12p)
Greenlake Gp	610p (-8p)
Utd Utilities	685p (-9p)
Anagen	68p (-7p)

Closing Prices Page 29

TEMPUS

Breaking up is hard to do

AFTER suffering years of carping from juvenile scribbles, Hanson has decided to throw all its toys out the window. The directors of the company are now watching to see if anyone takes a fancy to the chemical plants, brick kilns, coal mines or cigarettes. Initially, critics applauded the strategic U-turn but inevitably the doubters have sharpened their pencils, asking questions about borrowing costs, tax and dividend policy.

Splitting up the group will inevitably raise Hanson's overall cost of borrowing as the smaller units will not command such fine rates. Moreover, the burden is likely to fall on tobacco and chemicals, which will take a disproportionately large part of the debt. The company believes that energy and building materials are growth areas requiring funds to invest. Tobacco and chemicals are good cash

generators but have lower capital spending needs and will be geared appropriately.

Tax is a puzzle and investors will have to wait while an army of lawyers agree a deal with the Inland Revenue but dividend payout rates are likely to fall. Starting with a blank sheet the mini-Hansons will have little reason to pay a premium yield.

A collection of dull assets will always be a large part on what is done with them. The Hanson group made its name and achieved a high share rating in the 1980s by extracting cash from low-growth businesses but the premium rating attached to the management, not the assets. New managements will have to prove their worth and in the meantime the best hope for a short-term pay-back is bids for mini-Hansons.

Enterprise Oil

Elf Enterprise Petroleum has been a milestone around the neck of Enterprise Oil for some years. Having paid a high price for the Occidental Petroleum assets in 1991, efforts to bring EEP into profit have been hamstrung by huge costs in rebuilding the Piper platform.

Last year, the joint venture suffered losses of £335 million, including a £292 million asset writedown.

EEP still generates cash, an important factor for Enterprise, whose strategy is maximum distribution to shareholders. But the loss-making joint venture proved an easy target for critics at the time of the unsuccessful bid for Lasso. Unsurprisingly the joint venture will allow Enterprise to redeem the high-yielding bonds and refinance at much better

Enterprise Oil

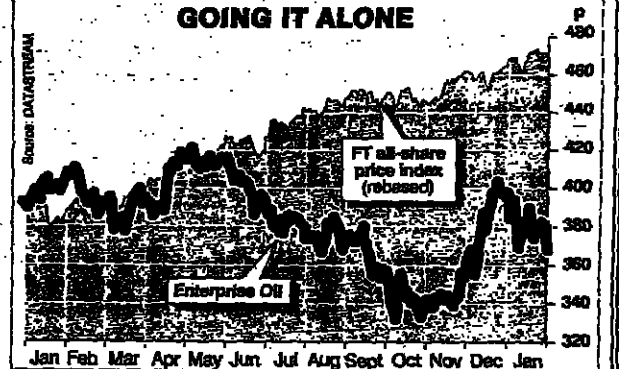
rates. However, bringing its share of the EEP oilfields on balance sheet will also increase depreciation, offsetting much of the gain from lower interest costs.

Enterprise took a knock yesterday from news of the loss on the share sale. In 1991, a more confident Enterprise was happy for Elf to use Enterprise stock as a means

Enterprise Oil

of raising debt finance, but the shares have proven to be a depressing asset.

The goods news has yet to be announced. Enterprise is likely to keep its share of the Nelson field, but there is a brisk market for mature North Sea oilfields such as Piper and the unbundling of EEP gives Enterprise scope for deals.



Fyffes

FYFFES is a company driven by acquisitions and its continued success reflects an ability to buy well and then boost performance.

New businesses accounted for 41 per cent of the increase in operating profits last year, but underlying growth was still pleasing, with a 17 per cent advance.

Even after the recent deal over the Geest banana business, Fyffes's balance sheet is strong and cash generation is good, leaving scope for further acquisitions. In cash terms, the Geest deal — a joint venture with Windward, a co-operative of Windward Island growers — absorbed only about one year's free cash generation.

Fyffes now supplies half of the UK banana market, but it is too early to judge the potential return from the deal: banana prices have been weak and the business has been plagued in the past by disease and hurricanes.

Fyffes

However, in the world of fresh produce, bananas are relatively high-margin products and barriers to entry are considerable.

The Fyffes share price could drift during the time it takes to turn round the business. But given the management's track record, benefits are likely to emerge and advances should be reflected in the share price.

Ashtead

WAITING for improvement in the construction sector is like watching paint dry but requires even more patience. Such is the fundamental malaise in building, particularly among smaller companies worst hit by the recession.

Ashtead, the plant-hire company that named itself after a Surrey town, is heavily exposed to the building industry, but it is not a depressed animal. Hiring equipment to small and medium-sized builders is one of its core operations.

Ashtead

However, rather than sink into the UK construction quagmire, Ashtead has expanded its horizons: forays into the healthier US market and diversification into inspection plant used in

business. Such is the changed nature of the company that construction industry orders account for less than 45 per cent of group sales, down from 80 per cent five years ago.

A more imaginative pricing policy — by which customers have more flexibility to negotiate costs — has improved plant utilisation. Staff are also given incentives by profit-sharing on a monthly basis.

Ashtead's acquisition programme has propelled it into the big league of hirers in a still fragmented industry, but the company is still of a size to offer good growth prospects.

EDITED BY CARL MORTSHED

COMMODITIES

LONDON COMMODITY EXCHANGE				ICIS/LR (London & Europe)				GNI LONDON GRAIN FUTURES			
COCOA				CRUDE OIL (\$/barrel FOB)				WHEAT		BARLEY	
Mar	928.00	May	1024.00	Brent 15 day	16.65	n/c	Wheat 15 day	124.30	Mar	117.25	
Jul	928.00	Aug	1024.00	Brent 15 day (Mar)	16.45	+0.06	Wheat 15 day (Mar)	124.30	May	115.25	
Sep	928.00	Sep	1024.00	Brent 15 day (Apr)	16.10	0.00	Wheat 15 day (Apr)	123.30	Jul	113.00	
Nov	928.00	Nov	1024.00	W Texas Intermediate (Mar)	17.65	n/c	Wheat 15 day (May)	123.30	Sep	113.00	
Jan	928.00	Jan	1024.00	W Texas Intermediate (Apr)	17.30	n/c	Wheat 15 day (Jun)	114.80	Nov	109.00	
Feb	928.00	Feb	1024.00				Wheat 15 day (Jul)	114.80	Jan	109.00	
Mar	928.00	Mar	1024.00				Wheat 15 day (Aug)	114.80	Mar	109.00	
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Is this the face of an innocent girl or a terrorist?

Lori Berenson has been found guilty of treason in Peru. Now her despairing parents reveal why they believe justice was not done

IT WAS supper time on December 1, 1995 in the New York apartment of college lecturers Mark and Rhoda Berenson when the telephone rang. Mrs Berenson was alone because her husband was in Boston at a conference. She expected it to be him, she lifted the receiver. From the end of the line, however, came a woman's voice: "Mrs Berenson? This is the State Department in Washington. I'm afraid we have some bad news about your daughter, Lori."

The US State Department official relayed that Lori, aged 26, had been arrested in Peru on suspicion of aiding a terrorist plot to blow up the parliamentary building in Lima. She had been charged with treason.

So began, for Rhoda and Mark Berenson, an ordeal which has tested their spiritual and financial resources, has taken them on a fruitless trip to find their daughter in a prison in the Andes, and has all but exhausted their belief in South American justice.

On January 11, Lori was found guilty and was handed a life sentence by a military judge. As her father, hit by a despair that most parents will only know in their worst nightmares, said this week: "It is a living bereavement."

Lori, an energetic, idealistic young woman, finished her two years' studies at Massachusetts Institute of Technology to explore Central and South America. She had a stint in Nicaragua, then El Salvador, where she was briefly married. Mark and Rhoda had brought up Lori and her older sister Kathy to be independent, and though the short-lived marriage seemed a waste, Lori survived.

She wrote wonderful letters home. They bubbled with recipes, descriptions of her needlework and ethnic music. In time she headed for Peru, hoping to write for a New York magazine. With its letter of accreditation she was allowed in to the parliament buildings. The letters home continued. They read like the typical jottings of a liberal, brainy youngster who has sat through the sort of anthropology classes which introduce American college students to an earnest socio-babble.

In Lima, however, Lori fell into bad company. She was introduced to a group which included leading members of the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement. Lori may not have known that they were Marxist hotbeds, but the Peruvian secret police did, and when they discovered alleged plans for an attack on the Government, they swooped. Lori, whose handwriting was allegedly found on scraps of paper, was arrested by plainclothes policemen on a crowded bus. At first she thought it was a kidnapping attempt, and resisted.

As a bruised Lori was pushed into a waiting police van, Mark and Rhoda Berenson were dining at the National Arts Club in Manhattan. It pains Mark to think back to that night, and he has not returned to the club since.

Friends say that Rhoda has been the strong one, keeping to her physics teaching commitments and bolstering Mark and Kathy. "I'm a controlled person," she says, sitting in the drawing room of the flat which has been home for more than 20 years. Against one wall is the piano that Lori played when she was small. As Rhoda speaks, her eyes occasionally mist over and she forgets the things one does when a stranger arrives, turn on the lights, boil the kettle.

Mrs Berenson certainly

showed control the night of the State Department's call. Knowing that Mark, in Boston, would stay up all night with worry if she broke the news, she did not tell him until the next morning. "I had a few more hours of freedom," he said, "but then the nightmare began." As soon as he heard what had happened, Mark flew down to New York, then to Lima, where he was allowed to visit Lori in her police cell. When he returned to resume charge of his statistics class at New York's Baruch College, Rhoda replaced him in Lima for ten days. The Berensons have been together for more than 30 years since Mark was 16 and Rhoda was 15. This was the longest they have been apart since they married.

The end of that trip was a low point. Rhoda telephoned Mark in New York with the latest news about Lori. "You mean she isn't coming back with you?" Mark asked.

Upstairs, Lori's childhood toys lie forlornly in a box in her old bedroom, which Mark has turned into an office. Pictures of her adorn a shelf in the drawing room. In one of them, Lori, aged four or five, is wearing the military boots and cap which Mark used during his spell of National Service. "Better not photograph that one," he says, suddenly wary that the snapshot might be seized on by Peruvian media as an indication of an early bellicose bent in Lori.

The Peruvian people have not warmed to her plight. To understand, we should perhaps imagine that an American has been arrested for alleged links with an Irish terrorist group. The stakes were raised when President Fujimori went on Peruvian television to announce that the police, in their search for the culprits of the plot, had caught a "North American". "Once the president did that, her fate was probably sealed," Rhoda says.

The Berensons accept that Lori was in bad company, and Mark concedes that there may be a case to answer, but their complaint is with the way it has been conducted. The military court which found Lori guilty had no jury, and the judge, in a possibly blatant act of politicising, passed a sentence heavier than the prosecution had called for. By most standards of justice, it was an unsatisfactory piece of work.

Since the sentencing, Lori has been moved to Yanamayo prison in Puno, high in the mountains near Lake Titicaca. Conditions are harsh. Newcomers must first cope with altitude sickness, then the cold. There is no heating, no hot water — and no glass in the windows. Inmates stuff the windows with bedding. With no cooking facilities available, any food brought by outsiders must be eaten raw. Tins are out of the question — no can openers or knives are permitted — and when the Berensons arrived at the prison last week with provisions, several were turned away. The metal toothpaste tube was undone, the paste scraped into a plastic bag, and the empty container handed back to Rhoda.

Red, green or black clothes are not allowed at Yanamayo, for they are considered rebel colours. When Lori arrived she was dressed in thin summer clothes. Her parents took her warmer (beige) clothes, a blanket, and are now sending a sleeping bag. But they were not allowed to see her. The commandant declared that he was a human being first, a soldier second, and owing to "regulations", and on account of a lack of written permission from the Ministry of Justice in Lima, he was unable to let the Berensons inspect their daughter. Instead, they had to



Lori Berenson photographed last month under arrest at Lima's anti-terrorism unit



Lori's mother, Rhoda Berenson, and (right) Lori dancing with her father, Mark

communicate with Lori via handwritten notes which the commandant asked an interpreter to translate. In the early hours when Mrs Berenson has not been sleeping, she has found herself thinking back to Lori's youth, trying to identify character-forming moments when she became a sympathiser of the downtrodden. There had been an incident in the school playground when eight-year-old Lori took the side of an unpopular girl. She came home indignant at the unfair-

ness of it all. Was this the incident which led to her championing of native Peruvian rights, and trying to summon doctors for her fellow prisoners (thus incurring the further wrath of the prison guards)?

Lori was an independent girl. Aged 12 she announced that she was moving to Long Island for the summer to work as a live-in babysitter. She learnt to cook plum pie, looked after her ward, and grew up fast. There seems to have been little time for the selfish hedonism of youth. "She was always busy, with not enough time to sit around," Rhoda says. At school she read a lot of Gabriel Garcia Marquez and Isabel Allende — and books about Inca culture and South American traditions.

There have been telephone calls: natters shouting abuse, but also supportive strangers, such as a woman from Ohio

who said she was unable to sleep at night such was her worry about Lori. Others have sent money, which the Berensons have returned. The Internet has brought them a large e-mail bag, and human rights organisations telephone to offer their help. "Congressman Joe Kennedy called yesterday," Rhoda says.

Little things set off tears. Before she was arrested, Lori made a tape of Peruvian love songs for her father's birthday. It is now in the hands of the police. Mark asked to be allowed to make a copy, but the officials refused. Before going to bed each night, he now listens to an earlier tape Lori made. He rations himself to one song a night. "It's all I may have for the rest of my life," he says.

Rhoda, who disclosed that her husband has moments of "unrelenting sadness", described how in the first few days she would awake and think, "Maybe all this will go away if I stay under the covers and refuse to come out — but then you realise that by doing things, by speaking to people, you are helping." When, having trekked all the way up into the Andes, they were refused permission to see Lori, they had reached such a state of numbness that they simply shrugged. There were no tears left.

"It is a Kafkaesque system. Clemency does not seem to be part of the vocabulary, although repentance is," Rhoda says. Both have lost weight, and Mark is still not able to enjoy food. "I just imagine that I am eating for Lori," he says. The legal prognosis is not entirely gloomy. The Berensons' Manhattan lawyer, Thomas Nooner, believes it may be possible to have Lori's case sent to a civilian court. Much may also depend on longer-term political developments, although for the moment the Peruvian President is not budging, and realistically, Lori will probably have long enough in that dank Andean cell to finish the one book at her side, a Spanish version of the Bible.

"I am proud of her strength of conviction, and her determination not to ask for special treatment just because she is an American," Mark Berenson says. "But I have nightmares when I reach out for her and I cannot touch her. You know, she is a pacifist. She sometimes used to come down when I was watching the boxing on television and complain that it was too violent." Before Lori was moved to Yanamayo, Mark saw her in the prison in Lima. "She hugged me and said: 'I always wanted you to be a grandfather. I'm sorry.'"

Ooh aah Cantona the film star

Forget Arnold Schwarzenegger or Gerard Depardieu. France's latest movie heart-throb is the enfant terrible of football, as Ben Macintyre discovers



Eric Cantona (second left) plays a young peasant in *Le Bonheur est dans le pré*

Some Frenchmen dream of becoming film stars, while for others there could be no higher aspiration than performing a kung-fu kick on an English football fan before a live television audience. In the space of one year Eric Cantona has achieved both, confirming his status as France's least likely cultural icon.

More than half a million French people have paid to see the enfant terrible of soccer in *Le Bonheur est dans le pré* (Happiness is in the meadow), a film directed by Etienne Chatiliez, which was released last month to huge critical acclaim.

A gentle and witty evocation of French rural life, *Le Bonheur* shot to number three at the French box office, just below the latest James Bond film *Goldeneye*, and has now been nominated for six awards by the French film industry.

The film owes at least some of its success to the 29-year-old Cantona, who plays a muscular young peasant courting a provincial farm girl. His role is largely restricted to sitting at a kitchen table wearing a vest, looking manly and passing the odd remark in his imperious, inimitable accent.

This is not Oscar material, but its effect on French cinema audiences is electric. When I watched the film in Bordeaux, the audience did not chant "Ooh aah Cantona" as they are wont to do at Old Trafford, but that was plainly what they were thinking when a ripple of applause ran round the cinema as he filled the screen.

Long before he launched himself feet-first at Crystal Palace, supporter Matthew Simmons a year ago — earning himself an eight-month suspension and the time to take up acting — Cantona had carved out a reputation as a man of many and unexpected parts.

A devotee of the poet Rimbaud, Cantona's behaviour on the field has more often resembled that of Rambo. A poet, amateur philosopher, violinist, abstract painter and artist of the floating ball, the combi-

French opinion is obsessed with, and sharply divided over, the country's most controversial export

Palace, supporter Matthew Simmons a year ago — earning himself an eight-month suspension and the time to take up acting — Cantona had carved out a reputation as a man of many and unexpected parts.

To his supporters Cantona is a symbol of Gallic pride, handsome, aloof, and flippant like all great French artists, to explode without warning, his astonishing ball-control being commensurate with his lack of self-control.

Cantona's French detractors, however, regard him as a national embarrassment, less on account of his volatile temper than because of his intellectual pretensions. As a philosopher, Cantona is

hardly in the premier league, despite a bestselling collection of his musings that includes, such profundities as: "Without spontaneity you can't succeed" and "I say to myself that I'm only passing through".

Cantona is a regular target on *Les Guignols*, the French equivalent of *Spitting Image*, where he appears dressed as Picasso and spouting pseudo-philosophical claptrap. He was brought up in a house converted from a cave carved out of the hillside at Caillols near Marseilles — and there are those who consider him to be a Neanderthal who has managed to memorise some lines by Rilke.

But the story of Cantona's fall from grace last year, when he became the first soccer professional to attack a spectator in modern times, and his resurrection is an odd mixture of melodrama and farce peculiarly appealing to French tastes.

Indeed, the plot of Cantona's personal odyssey is mirrored by that of *Le Bonheur est dans le pré*. The film tells the story of a stressed and manic city businessman who finds bliss when he takes on the identity of another man (along with his wife, his two daughters and his *foie gras* farm) deep in the French countryside.

Cantona's allure lies in his talent for the unanticipated, leaving the impression that he has very little notion of what he might do next. Anything seems possible, from a career in French politics to performance art to grievous bodily harm.

As Rimbaud once wrote: "He has, perhaps, the secret for changing life."

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Glums reborn: Les Misérables comes to the screen, updated into an epic saga of 20th-century French history
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هكمان النصل

Profits up by 11% at Allied Textiles

By MARTIN BARROW

ALLIED Textile Companies, the manufacturer and distributor of textile products, achieved a 11.2 per cent rise in profits last year, in spite of weak consumer demand and the adverse impact of volatile raw material prices.

Profits improved to £18.9 million before tax, from £17 million in the year to September 30, on turnover that improved by 25.6 per cent to £211.4 million from £168.3 million. Overseas sales now account for more than 50 per cent of production.

Peter Honeysett, chairman, said that the long hot summer had made an impact on consumer demand, putting further pressure on retailers while the industry confronted substantial increases in raw materials.

The company's natural fibres business bore the brunt of the hot-weather problems, seeing profits ease to £9.5 million from £9.7 million. Carpets remained a problem area and, despite cost-cutting, profits remained almost unchanged at £600,000, compared with £500,000, on sales that rose to £39.6 million from £36.5 million.

Most of the increase in pre-tax profits came from synthetic fibres, operating mainly in industrial textiles, which lifted earnings to £6.8 million from £5 million.

Mr Honeysett said that the company's appetite for growth by acquisition was "far from satisfied" and suitable opportunities were being sought. But, so far, the company's aspirations had been frustrated.

Earnings rose to 19.5p a share from 18.1p. There is a final dividend of 4.8p a share, making a total of 7.3p (6.8p). The shares rose 1p to 241p.



Threading a path: John Corrin, chief executive of Allied Textiles, meeting staff during a tour of inspection at the company's Birkhead Mill

Sales drive proves costly as Vauxhall profits crash

By KEVIN EASON, MOTORING EDITOR

VAUXHALL has disclosed the impact that discounting and huge advertising budgets had on its profits last year. The British subsidiary of General Motors saw its pre-tax surplus slump from £79 million to £3 million as it shouldered the heavy financial burden of trying to attract private buyers.

The company was also hit by industrial action, which cost output, and lost sales as its biggest plant, at Luton, Bedfordshire, switched from the outgoing Cavalier model

to the new Vectra. Vauxhall blamed "severe and costly competitive action in a stagnant UK market" for the big drop in profits, which fore-shadowed a new round of cost-cutting by Britain's third-biggest carmaker.

The results were in stark contrast to those of Vauxhall's American parent, which this week posted record profits of \$6.9 billion for last year, with big increases in the United States and Latin America. Charles Golden, Vauxhall's

chairman, said: "The reluctance of UK private buyers to take the plunge and buy a new car highlighted the persistent lack of confidence which has had a numbing effect on the retail car market."

Total motor industry registrations of new cars rose by 1.8 per cent last year, but that increase masked a fall of 2.5 per cent in sales to private buyers through showrooms.

They are the customers that the motor industry has been unable to woo, forcing car-

makers to offer big discounts and incentives, such as free insurance, cheap finance and costly extra equipment.

The effort did not pay off for Vauxhall. British sales fell 5.3 per cent to 294,131 cars and vans, leading to a drop in total sales of 1.5 per cent to 420,727. Production from Luton and its sister British plant at Ellesmere Port on Merseyside fell 7.3 per cent to 242,859, although that was mainly because of the changes at Luton.

However, the company did

achieve a 10.3 per cent increase in exports to 103,300, with Ellesmere Port increasing overseas sales of its Astra model by 48 per cent.

Mr Golden, accompanied by the gloomy announcement that the problems of the British motor industry since recession were not yet over.

Vauxhall was hit by pay strikes towards the end of last year, and now Ford, its biggest competitor, faces a similar action.

Mr Golden said: "As an industry, we are far from out of the woods in terms of global competitiveness. Now that our three-year pay agreement has been accepted by the workforce, we have to concentrate on further cost reduction to improve Vauxhall's results." "The all-new Vectra has a leading role to play in support of our competitive position in the UK market. While a depressed market is no help in launching a new product, we are very pleased by the reception of the new car in its early phase."

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Eurodis Electron moves ahead

EURODIS ELECTRON, the pan-European distributor of electronic components, reported profits of £4.64 million before tax and exceptional earnings for the six months to November 30. The results include a four-month contribution from the Eurodis Group, based in Switzerland, which merged with Britain's Electron House in August 1995. The company also earned a £9.45 million profit from the sale of discontinued businesses, to give total pre-tax profits of £14.1 million, compared with interim profits of £2.5 million last time.

Earnings, excluding the impact of disposals, were 6.2p a share, compared with 6p. The interim dividend is increased 19 per cent to 21.85p a share, payable on April 9. Yesterday, the shares fell 4p to 294p. Year-on-year comparisons are likely to be further clouded by the acquisition of TC-DIS, a French electronic component distributor, for £7 million last month. Robert Leigh, chairman, said that sales were up 15 per cent on a like-for-like basis. Markets were now growing at more normal rates of between 10 and 15 per cent.

Zetters down at half time

ZETTERS said its football pools business has been severely affected by competition from the National Lottery. Football pools sales dropped 9 per cent and operating profits more than halved to £307,000 in the six months to September 30, compared with £830,000 in the corresponding period of the previous year. Group pre-tax profits were reduced to £593,000 from £690,000 previously, including worse performances from investments and spot the ball games. The interim dividend is held at 5p a share, payable from earnings of 5.9p (6.9p). The shares were unchanged at 129p.

TI sells three businesses

TI GROUP, the specialist engineering company, announced the sale of three of its non-core smaller engineering businesses for £44 million. TI Desford Tubes, TI Matrix Engineering and Hollow Extrusions have been sold to the Hay Hall Group, whose acquisition has been funded by Legal & General Ventures. The three companies reported aggregate sales of £55.7 million in 1994 and pre-tax profits of £4.5 million. Net asset value at the end of 1994 was £24.4 million. TI said the sale would give rise to an exceptional gain in 1996 of about £22 million.

Polygram in TV deal

POLYGRAM, the music and entertainment company, has teamed up with Bob Geldof's Planet 24, which produces *The Big Breakfast* and *Hotel Babylon* television shows, and Warsaw's Atomic Entertainment to launch a cable music channel in Poland. Polygram will hold a 40 per cent stake in the venture, while Planet 24 will hold just under 30 per cent. Atomic TV, the channel's name, is to be launched in April, with an estimated start-up cost of about £1 million. Its format will be based on MTV and it will broadcast entirely in Polish.

Porvair advances

PORVAIR, the manufacturer of microporous synthetic materials, reported a rise in pre-tax profits to £5.1 million, from £3.1 million, in the year to November 30. Turnover rose to £99.9 million from £91.3 million. Profits benefited from a maiden contribution from Selee Corporation, a US-based maker of ceramic filtration products acquired in June 1995 for \$37.8 million. The acquisition was accompanied by a £20.3 million rights issue. Earnings were 18p a share, compared with an adjusted 13.7p. A final dividend of 3.7p a share, payable on April 9, lifted the total to 5.4p from 4.5p.

BAe to make second-hand fleet pay its way

By ROSS TIEMAN
INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

BRITISH AEROSPACE is overhauling the way it runs its \$2 billion fleet of 500 second-hand aircraft, accelerating the drive to turn a hefty liability into an asset.

The aim is to get 70 idle turbo-prop commuter planes back into the air with operators, bringing in additional

revenue and helping to improve the value of the second-hand fleet and bolster demand for new BAE planes.

That would underpin a recovery in the fortunes of BAE's commercial aircraft operations, which were losing more than £140 million a year.

BAe's turbo-prop leasing arm, JSX Capital Corporation, has 300 19-seat Jetstream 31 turbo-prop in its \$1 billion fleet, and 70 of them are idle.

The company successfully placed 50 larger ATP turbo-prop as well as a mixed fleet of 50 aircraft acquired in trade-in deals for new BAE planes.

Now JSX is to be merged under a single management with BAE's Asset Management Organisation (AMO), which has succeeded in re-leasing BAE's fleet of 110 BAE-146 "whisper jets", improving revenues and aircraft prices in the process.

The head of BAE's new Asset Management Division will be Tony Rice, previously BAE's treasurer, who played a key role in helping Airbus set up its own leasing arm. The finance director will be Bob Wheeler, who was previously finance director at Avro.

BAe hopes it may eventually be able to release some of the £1.5 billion of provisions taken against the regional aircraft business since 1992.

ACCOUNTANCY

Touchy question of compliance

Ann Lamb on how firms meet the legitimate demands of share analysts for information

Markets depend on the free flow of information to make them efficient. So how does the process of communication between a director of a public company and an investment analyst help the market to function better?

How long does it take for the information gleaned from such a meeting to reach the market, and how can it be seen to take place without the appearance of privilege being granted to any specific group?

These are some of the issues addressed by Dr Claire Marston, of the University of Northumbria, in a report *Investor Relations: Meeting the Analysts*, just published by the Research Committee of The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Scotland.

Based on the findings from a survey of more than 500 of the United Kingdom's largest companies, the report identifies the perceptions of the meetings held by companies for analysts and fund managers, it confirms such meetings are a firmly established part of the companies' investor relations programmes. In particular, the meetings were considered to be an important addition to

the financial reporting process. The survey was conducted during 1993 and 1994, the period immediately preceding a revision of legislation and Stock Exchange guidance, when favouring important investors in this way appeared to be contrary to the spirit of the law and regulation.

With subsequent confirmation of that spirit in the new regulations, a period of stability is now needed to assess effectiveness and to allow companies and analysts to adjust, says the report.

Companies in the survey faced a difficult task in steering a course between compliance with the complex rules and meeting the legitimate demands of analysts for information. In some respects it would have been easier not to hold such meetings, since this would have ensured equal treatment for all investors and potential investors.

Despite this, the survey results showed that the companies believed the meetings were the most valuable form of communication with investors at which a wide range of topics relating to past performance and future prospects could be discussed. The results also



Ann Lamb says companies are handling a difficult task

brought out the important distinction between the two main categories of meeting. First, general meetings held for a wide audience from a range of stockbroking firms and institutional investors; and second, special meetings held for an individual or a small group from one organisation.

Although special meetings

are viewed as being more important and more valuable to the companies, they are also more risky from a regulatory standpoint. The less formal, more friendly atmosphere which often surrounds such meetings can lead easily to the unintentional release of price sensitive information.

Meeting the Analysts strongly supports the practice

of meetings between companies and analysts but recommends great care to avoid the release of price sensitive information. It stresses the importance of achieving equal access to information for all users, and suggests detailed records of all meetings held between investment analysts and directors of quoted companies should be disseminated to the market as soon as possible after the meeting using the Stock Exchange's Regulatory News Service and the Internet.

For the future, the report recommends equal access to information. In particular, it suggests that greater use of the Operating and Financial Review should be encouraged to increase the available published information on the performance of a business.

A Research Committee project addressing the wider issues of the business information needs of users and of corporate communications is under way to develop a model of communication to meet those user needs.

Investor Relations: Meeting the Analysts, published by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Scotland, 27 Queen Street, Edinburgh EH2 1LA. Telephone: 0131-225 5673

Ann Lamb is an assistant director of accounting and auditing at The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Scotland.

KPMG cycles boldly into brave new world

AFTER all the years of worry, it must seem an awfully simple thing to have done. In fact it is probably akin to the feeling children have when they first ride a bicycle. After days of thinking it an impossible skill to master, suddenly there they are careering along wondering how it had ever seemed difficult.

Colin Sharman, KPMG's senior partner, must feel something similar. For years journalists have savaged senior partners over the refusal to produce annual accounts. There was no logic to their actions. All their clients produced an annual report and accounts and it was the large audit firms that certified that the figures were true and fair. How could the firms themselves not produce a set of accounts and allow the financial world to see how they had fared?

This week KPMG did just that. And now that the report and accounts is published and the first wave of interest at the size of partners' earnings has passed it must seem extraordinary to everyone on the inside of the firms that none of them has done this before. Like riding a bicycle, it is a simple feat. But once done never to be feared in the same way ever again.

There are quibbles. This set of accounts was not audited in the real sense of the word. "Subjected to internal audit procedures" is not the same thing at all.

But next year the figures will have to be audited. As from this morning KPMG Audit plc is up and running. The bright new silvery plaque has been up for a while now (brass plates being considered rather old-fashioned, the fashion for "retro" not having reached accountants yet).

The front-runner for the audit position is still the National Audit Office. Sharman is fond of the idea. It would be a brave decision and one that cocks a bit of a snook at the medium-sized firms, which might have hoped for the job. In that league, Buzzacotts are still the front-runners.

The format of the accounts has also meant that there could be a degree of suiting yourself. The detail in the accounting policies gives it away. "The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards adapted as necessary to partnership circumstances," it says. This is why working out the amount the partners have paid themselves is so hard.

Under the points system, everything is, as Sharman put it, "divvied up". But the way it

is shown in the published accounts means that several elements are artificially separated to be shown in what the firm sees as a corporate format. So to find out that Sharman earns just under £750,000 means combining three different figures.

And to calculate the individual partners' earnings in a traditional corporate banding system you have to add on a rule-of-thumb half-as-much-again to take account of proprietorship profit and pensions. It is a quibble. But given that these were not audited accounts there is no reason why totals could not have been given also. KPMG would probably argue that directors of companies are allowed to make pension arrangements as opaque as possible so why shouldn't they?

There are other quibbles. There is no statement of total recognised gains and losses. There is no reconciliation of "shareholders' funds". Presumably as the partnership is the shareholders they do not mind about that. It is the lack of a relationship with outsiders that makes the whole document feel legislated. If this is a report with accounts there needs to be more of a feeling of the responsibility and interests of the owners. Without an audit certificate and the feeling that stakeholders are on the other side of the accounts, the whole effort feels strange and somehow without purpose.

This will be the problem as partners, or directors as they will have to be in the plc, become more like employees than partners. The twisting of a partnership ethos to resemble a corporate relationship is going to be an interesting evolution.

In the future, people will wonder why the firms never published such documents before. It already seems absurd that other firms, with the exception of Ernst & Young, are not committed to such a step. Perceptions change swiftly. One step can alter everything. Like a child's view of the world from a bicycle, nothing will ever seem the same again.



ROBERT BRUCE

Time for an audit

IN the notes to KPMG's first report and accounts there is a line which must worry partners. In the policy note on work-in-progress it says "the effect on proprietorship profit for the year of the exclusion of partners' costs is not material". Partners' costs not material? Time for an audit.

On deck

SHEILA MASTERS, the feisty KPMG partner and fa-

ANY OTHER BUSINESS

avourite for the post of English ICA president, made a somewhat lacklustre appearance on the BBC *Question Time* television programme last year. And now the corporation looks likely to pay for that. KPMG won the BBC audit and celebrates the fact with a photograph of its proud audit team in its new report and accounts.

Dead centre in the picture sits Masters, wearing what appears to be the uniform of

an admiral. John Birt will be back swabbing the decks, ere long.

News sleight

WHEN news broke of the Duchess of York's financial difficulties, BBC Television's *Newsnight* team rang the English ICA to see if they could supply an accountant expert to talk about the financial issues. But another chance to impress the nation slipped its grasp.

No pundit was provided. And the member of the secretariat who was suggesting vociferously that the Duchess should give up budgets and take up racing pigeons instead was ruled to be irrelevant.

Great and Good

TIM GOOD's office overlooks the river at Oxford. As chairman of PTP, the tax consultancy service, he was gazing out of his window recently,

ROBERT BRUCE

Shares close at best of day

TRADING PERIOD: Settlement takes place five business days after the day of trade. Changes are calculated on the previous day's close, but adjustments are made when a stock is ex-dividend. Changes, yields and price/earnings ratios are based on middle prices.

1995A	High	Low	Price	% CHG	1995B	High	Low	Price	% CHG
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES									
556	474	474	100	52	18.7	31	31	31	100
560	480	480	100	52	18.9	32	32	32	100
564	484	484	100	52	19.1	33	33	33	100
568	488	488	100	52	19.3	34	34	34	100
572	492	492	100	52	19.5	35	35	35	100
576	496	496	100	52	19.7	36	36	36	100
580	500	500	100	52	19.9	37	37	37	100
584	504	504	100	52	20.1	38	38	38	100
588	508	508	100	52	20.3	39	39	39	100
592	512	512	100	52	20.5	40	40	40	100
596	516	516	100	52	20.7	41	41	41	100
600	520	520	100	52	20.9	42	42	42	100
604	524	524	100	52	21.1	43	43	43	100
608	528	528	100	52	21.3	44	44	44	100
612	532	532	100	52	21.5	45	45	45	100
616	536	536	100	52	21.7	46	46	46	100
620	540	540	100	52	21.9	47	47	47	100
624	544	544	100	52	22.1	48	48	48	100
628	548	548	100	52	22.3	49	49	49	100
632	552	552	100	52	22.5	50	50	50	100
636	556	556	100	52	22.7	51	51	51	100
640	560	560	100	52	22.9	52	52	52	100
644	564	564	100	52	23.1	53	53	53	100
648	568	568	100	52	23.3	54	54	54	100
652	572	572	100	52	23.5	55	55	55	100
656	576	576	100	52	23.7	56	56	56	100
660	580	580	100	52	23.9	57	57	57	100
664	584	584	100	52	24.1	58	58	58	100
668	588	588	100	52	24.3	59	59	59	100
672	592	592	100	52	24.5	60	60	60	100
676	596	596	100	52	24.7	61	61	61	100
680	600	600	100	52	24.9	62	62	62	100
684	604	604	100	52	25.1	63	63	63	100
688	608	608	100	52	25.3	64	64	64	100
692	612	612	100	52	25.5	65	65	65	100
696	616	616	100	52	25.7	66	66	66	100
700	620	620	100	52	25.9	67	67	67	100
704	624	624	100	52	26.1	68	68	68	100
708	628	628	100	52	26.3	69	69	69	100
712	632	632	100	52	26.5	70	70	70	100
716	636	636	100	52	26.7	71	71	71	100
720	640	640	100	52	26.9	72	72	72	100
724	644	644	100	52	27.1	73	73	73	100
728	648	648	100	52	27.3	74	74	74	100
732	652	652	100	52	27.5	75	75	75	100
736	656	656	100	52	27.7	76	76	76	100
740	660	660	100	52	27.9	77	77	77	100
744	664	664	100	52	28.1	78	78	78	100
748	668	668	100	52	28.3	79	79	79	100
752	672	672	100	52	28.5	80	80	80	100
756	676	676	100	52	28.7	81	81	81	100
760	680	680	100	52	28.9	82	82	82	100
764	684	684	100	52	29.1	83	83	83	100
768	688	688	100	52	29.3	84	84	84	100
772	692	692	100	52	29.5	85	85	85	100
776	696	696	100	52	29.7	86	86	86	100
780	700					87	87		
BANKS									
2029A	2177A	149A	300	2000	-	44	44	44	100
663	413	413	100	2000	-	44	44	44	100
236	236	236	100	2000	-	44	44	44	100
236	236	236	100	2000	-	44	44	44	100
236	236	236	100	2000	-	44	44	44	100
236	236	236	100	2000	-	44	44	44	100
236	236	236	100	2000	-	44	44	44	100
236	236	236	100	2000	-	44	44	44	100
236	236	236	100	2000	-	44	44	44	100
236	236	236	100	2000	-	44	44	44	100
236	236	236	100	2000	-	44	44	44	100
236	236	236	100	2000	-	44	44	44	100
236	236	236	100	2000	-	44	44	44	100
236	236	236	100	2000	-	44	44	44	100
236	236	236	100	2000	-	44	44	44	100
236	236	236	100	2000	-	44	44	44	100
236	236	236	100	2000	-	44	44	44	100
236	236	236	100	2000	-	44	44	44	100
236	236	236	100	2000	-	44	44	44	100
236	236	236	100	2000	-	44	44	44	100
236	236	236	100	2000	-	44	44	44	100
236	236	236	100	2000	-	44	44	44	100
236	236	236	100	2000	-	44	44	44	100
236	236	236	100	2000	-	44	44	44	100
236	236	236	100	2000	-	44	44	44	100
236	236	236	100	2000	-	44	44	44	100
236	236	236	100	2000	-	44	44	44	100
236	236	236	100	2000	-	44	44	44	100
236	236	236	100	2000	-	44	44	44	100
236	236	236	100	2000	-	44	44	44	100
236	236	236	100	2000	-	44	44	44	100
236	236	236	100	2000	-	44	44	44	100
236	236	236	100	2000	-	44	44	44	100
236	236	236	100	2000	-	44	44	44	100
236	236	236	100	2000	-	44	44	44	100
236	236	236	100	2000	-	44	44	44	100
236	236	236	100	2000	-	44	44	44	100
236	236	236	100	2000	-	44	44	44	100
236	236	236	100	2000	-	44	44	44	100
236	236	236	100	2000	-	44	44	44	100
236	236	236	100	2000	-	44	44	44	100
236	236	236	100	2000	-	44	44	44	100
236	236	236	100	2000	-	44	44	44	100
236	236	236	100	2000	-	44	44	44	100
236	236	236	100	2000	-	44	44	44	100
236	236	236	100	2000	-	44	44	44	100
236	236	236	100	2000	-	44	44	44	100
236	236	236	100	2000	-	44	44	44	100
236	236	236	100	2000	-	44	44	44	100
236	236	236	100	2000	-	44	44	44	100
236	236	236	100	2000	-	44	44	44	100
236	236	236	100	2000	-	44	44	44	100
236	236	236	100	2000	-	44	44	44	100
236	236	236	100	2000	-	44	44	44	100
236									

Shares close at best of day

TRADING PERIOD: Settlement takes place five business days after the day of trade. Changes are calculated on the previous day's close, but adjustments are made when a stock is ex-dividend. Changes, yields and price/earnings ratios are based on middle prices.

NYSE	Price	Change	%	P/E	NYSE	Price	Change	%	P/E	NYSE	Price	Change	%	P/E
36	36	0.00	0.0	1.0	17	17	0.00	0.0	1.0	32	32	0.00	0.0	1.0
37	37	0.00	0.0	1.0	18	18	0.00	0.0	1.0	33	33	0.00	0.0	1.0
38	38	0.00	0.0	1.0	19	19	0.00	0.0	1.0	34	34	0.00	0.0	1.0
39	39	0.00	0.0	1.0	20	20	0.00	0.0	1.0	35	35	0.00	0.0	1.0
40	40	0.00	0.0	1.0	21	21	0.00	0.0	1.0	36	36	0.00	0.0	1.0
41	41	0.00	0.0	1.0	22	22	0.00	0.0	1.0	37	37	0.00	0.0	1.0
42	42	0.00	0.0	1.0	23	23	0.00	0.0	1.0	38	38	0.00	0.0	1.0
43	43	0.00	0.0	1.0	24	24	0.00	0.0	1.0	39	39	0.00	0.0	1.0
44	44	0.00	0.0	1.0	25	25	0.00	0.0	1.0	40	40	0.00	0.0	1.0
45	45	0.00	0.0	1.0	26	26	0.00	0.0	1.0	41	41	0.00	0.0	1.0
46	46	0.00	0.0	1.0	27	27	0.00	0.0	1.0	42	42	0.00	0.0	1.0
47	47	0.00	0.0	1.0	28	28	0.00	0.0	1.0	43	43	0.00	0.0	1.0
48	48	0.00	0.0	1.0	29	29	0.00	0.0	1.0	44	44	0.00	0.0	1.0
49	49	0.00	0.0	1.0	30	30	0.00	0.0	1.0	45	45	0.00	0.0	1.0
50	50	0.00	0.0	1.0	31	31	0.00	0.0	1.0	46	46	0.00	0.0	1.0
51	51	0.00	0.0	1.0	32	32	0.00	0.0	1.0	47	47	0.00	0.0	1.0
52	52	0.00	0.0	1.0	33	33	0.00	0.0	1.0	48	48	0.00	0.0	1.0
53	53	0.00	0.0	1.0	34	34	0.00	0.0	1.0	49	49	0.00	0.0	1.0
54	54	0.00	0.0	1.0	35	35	0.00	0.0	1.0	50	50	0.00	0.0	1.0
55	55	0.00	0.0	1.0	36	36	0.00	0.0	1.0	51	51	0.00	0.0	1.0
56	56	0.00	0.0	1.0	37	37	0.00	0.0	1.0	52	52	0.00	0.0	1.0
57	57	0.00	0.0	1.0	38	38	0.00	0.0	1.0	53	53	0.00	0.0	1.0
58	58	0.00	0.0	1.0	39	39	0.00	0.0	1.0	54	54	0.00	0.0	1.0
59	59	0.00	0.0	1.0	40	40	0.00	0.0	1.0	55	55	0.00	0.0	1.0
60	60	0.00	0.0	1.0	41	41	0.00	0.0	1.0	56	56	0.00	0.0	1.0
61	61	0.00	0.0	1.0	42	42	0.00	0.0	1.0	57	57	0.00	0.0	1.0
62	62	0.00	0.0	1.0	43	43	0.00	0.0	1.0	58	58	0.00	0.0	1.0
63	63	0.00	0.0	1.0	44	44	0.00	0.0	1.0	59	59	0.00	0.0	1.0
64	64	0.00	0.0	1.0	45	45	0.00	0.0	1.0	60	60	0.00	0.0	1.0
65	65	0.00	0.0	1.0	46	46	0.00	0.0	1.0	61	61	0.00	0.0	1.0
66	66	0.00	0.0	1.0	47	47	0.00	0.0	1.0	62	62	0.00	0.0	1.0
67	67	0.00	0.0	1.0	48	48	0.00	0.0	1.0	63	63	0.00	0.0	1.0
68	68	0.00	0.0	1.0	49	49	0.00	0.0	1.0	64	64	0.00	0.0	1.0
69	69	0.00	0.0	1.0	50	50	0.00	0.0	1.0	65	65	0.00	0.0	1.0
70	70	0.00	0.0	1.0	51	51	0.00	0.0	1.0	71	71	0.00	0.0	1.0
71	71	0.00	0.0	1.0	52	52	0.00	0.0	1.0	72	72	0.00	0.0	1.0
72	72	0.00	0.0	1.0	53	53	0.00	0.0	1.0	73	73	0.00	0.0	1.0
73	73	0.00	0.0	1.0	54	54	0.00	0.0	1.0	74	74	0.00	0.0	1.0
74	74	0.00	0.0	1.0	55	55	0.00	0.0	1.0	75	75	0.00	0.0	1.0
75	75	0.00	0.0	1.0	56	56	0.00	0.0	1.0	76	76	0.00	0.0	1.0
76	76	0.00	0.0	1.0	57	57	0.00	0.0	1.0	77	77	0.00	0.0	1.0
77	77	0.00	0.0	1.0	58	58	0.00	0.0	1.0	78	78	0.00	0.0	1.0
78	78	0.00	0.0	1.0	59	59	0.00	0.0	1.0	79	79	0.00	0.0	1.0
79	79	0.00	0.0	1.0	60	60	0.00	0.0	1.0	80	80	0.00	0.0	1.0
80	80	0.00	0.0	1.0	61	61	0.00	0.0	1.0	81	81	0.00	0.0	1.0
81	81	0.00	0.0	1.0	62	62	0.00	0.0	1.0	82	82	0.00	0.0	1.0
82	82	0.00	0.0	1.0	63	63	0.00	0.0	1.0	83	83	0.00	0.0	1.0
83	83	0.00	0.0	1.0	64	64	0.00	0.0	1.0	84	84	0.00	0.0	1.0
84	84	0.00	0.0	1.0	65	65	0.00	0.0	1.0	85	85	0.00	0.0	1.0
85	85	0.00	0.0	1.0	66	66	0.00	0.0	1.0	86	86	0.00	0.0	1.0
86	86	0.00	0.0	1.0	67	67	0.00	0.0	1.0	87	87	0.00	0.0	1.0
87	87	0.00	0.0	1.0	68	68	0.00	0.0	1.0	88	88	0.00	0.0	1.0
88	88	0.00	0.0	1.0	69	69	0.00	0.0	1.0	89	89	0.00	0.0	1.0
89	89	0.00	0.0	1.0	70	70	0.00	0.0	1.0	90	90	0.00	0.0	1.0
90	90	0.00	0.0	1.0	71	71	0.00	0.0	1.0	91	91	0.00	0.0	1.0
91	91	0.00	0.0	1.0	72	72	0.00	0.0	1.0	92	92	0.00	0.0	1.0
92	92	0.00	0.0	1.0	73	73	0.00	0.0	1.0	93	93	0.00	0.0	1.0
93	93	0.00	0.0	1.0	74	74	0.00	0.0	1.0	94	94	0.00	0.0	1.0
94	94	0.00	0.0	1.0	75	75	0.00	0.0	1.0	95	95	0.00	0.0	1.0
95	95	0.00	0.0	1.0	76	76	0.00	0.0	1.0	96	96	0.00	0.0	1.0
96	96	0.00	0.0	1.0	77	77	0.00	0.0	1.0	97	97	0.00	0.0	1.0
97	97	0.00	0.0	1.0	78	78	0.00	0.0	1.0	98	98	0.00	0.0	1.0
98	98	0.00	0.0	1.0	79	79	0.00	0.0	1.0	99	99	0.00	0.0	1.0
99	99	0.00	0.0	1.0	80	80	0.00	0.0	1.0	100	100	0.00	0.0	1.0

ENGINEERING, VEHICLES														
101	101	0.00	0.0	1.0	111	111	0.00	0.0	1.0	121	121	0.00	0.0	1.0
102	102	0.00	0.0	1.0	112	112	0.00	0.0	1.0	122	122	0.00	0.0	1.0
103	103	0.00	0.0	1.0	113	113	0.00	0.0	1.0	123	123	0.00	0.0	1.0
104	104	0.00	0.0	1.0	114	114	0.00	0.0	1.0	124	124	0.00	0.0	1.0
105	105	0.00	0.0	1.0	115	115	0.00	0.0	1.0	125	125	0.00	0.0	1.0
106	106	0.00	0.0	1.0	116	116	0.00	0.0	1.0	126	126	0.00	0.0	1.0
107	107	0.00	0.0	1.0	117	117	0.00	0.0	1.0	127	127	0.00	0.0	1.0
108	108	0.00	0.0	1.0	118	118	0.00	0.0	1.0	128	128	0.00	0.0	1.0
109	109	0.00	0.0	1.0	119	119	0.00	0.0	1.0	129	129	0.00	0.0	1.0
110	110	0.00	0.0	1.0	120	120	0.00	0.0	1.0	130	130	0.00	0.0	1.0
111	111	0.00	0.0	1.0	121	121	0.00	0.0	1.0	131	131	0.00	0.0	1.0
112	112	0.00	0.0	1.0	122	122	0.00	0.0	1.0	132	132	0.00	0.0	1.0
113	113	0.00	0.0	1.0	123	123	0.00	0.0	1.0	133	133	0.00	0.0	1.0
114	114	0.00	0.0	1.0	124	124	0.00	0.0	1.0	134	134	0.00	0.0	1.0
115	115	0.00	0.0	1.0	125	125	0.00	0.0	1.0	135	135	0.00	0.0	1.0
116	116	0.00	0.0	1.0	126	126	0.00	0.0	1.0	136	136	0.00	0.0	1.0
117	117	0.00	0.0	1.0	127	127	0.00	0.0	1.0	137	137	0.00	0.0	1.0
118	118	0.00	0.0	1.0	128	128	0.00	0.0	1.0	138	138	0.00	0.0	1.0
119	119	0.00	0.0	1.0	129	129	0.00	0.0	1.0	139	139	0.00	0.0	1.0
120	120	0.00	0.0	1.0	130	130	0.00	0.0	1.0	140	140	0.00	0.0	1.0
121	121	0.00	0.0	1.0	131	131	0.00	0.0	1.0	141	141	0.00	0.0	1.0
122	122	0.00	0.0	1.0	132	132	0.00	0.0	1.0	142	142	0.00	0.0	1.0
123	123	0.00	0.0	1.0	133	133	0.00	0.0	1.0	143	143	0.00	0.0	1.0
124	124	0.00	0.0	1.0	134	134	0.00	0.0	1.0	144	144	0.00	0.0	1.0
125	125	0.00	0.0	1.0	135	135	0.00	0.0	1.0	145	145	0.00	0.0	1.0
126	126	0.00	0.0	1.0	136	136	0.00	0.0	1.0	146	146	0.00	0.0	1.0
127	127	0.00	0.0	1.0	137	137	0.00	0.0	1.0	147	147	0.00	0.0	1.0
128	128	0.00	0.0	1.0	138	138	0.00	0.0	1.0	148	148	0.00	0.0	1.0
129	129	0.00	0.0	1.0	139	139	0.00	0.0	1.0	149	149	0.00	0.0	1.0
130	130	0.00	0.0	1.0	140	140	0.00	0.0	1.0	150	150	0.00	0.0	1.0
131	131	0.00	0.0	1.0	141	141	0.00	0.0	1.0	151	151	0.00	0.0	1.0
132	132	0.00	0.0	1.0	142	142	0.00	0.0	1.0	152	152	0.00	0.0	1.0
133	133	0.00	0.0	1.0	143	143	0.00	0.0	1.0	153	153	0.00	0.0	1.0
134	134	0.00	0.0	1.0	144	144	0.00	0.0	1.0	154	154	0.00	0.0	1.0
135	135	0.00	0.0	1.0	145	145	0.00	0.0	1.0	155	155	0.00	0.0	1.0
13														

1990			1990		
Rank	Firm Company	Pass	Rank	Firm Company	Pass
744	Chadwick	761	141	Farm Chemical	135
745	Chadwick	761	142	Farm Chemical	135
746	Chadwick	761	143	Farm Chemical	135
747	Chadwick	761	144	Farm Chemical	135
748	Chadwick	761	145	Farm Chemical	135
749	Chadwick	761	146	Farm Chemical	135
750	Chadwick	761	147	Farm Chemical	135
751	Chadwick	761	148	Farm Chemical	135
752	Chadwick	761	149	Farm Chemical	135
753	Chadwick	761	150	Farm Chemical	135
754	Chadwick	761	151	Farm Chemical	135
755	Chadwick	761	152	Farm Chemical	135
756	Chadwick	761	153	Farm Chemical	135
757	Chadwick	761	154	Farm Chemical	135
758	Chadwick	761	155	Farm Chemical	135
759	Chadwick	761	156	Farm Chemical	135
760	Chadwick	761	157	Farm Chemical	135
761	Chadwick	761	158	Farm Chemical	135
762	Chadwick	761	159	Farm Chemical	135
763	Chadwick	761	160	Farm Chemical	135
764	Chadwick	761	161	Farm Chemical	135
765	Chadwick	761	162	Farm Chemical	135
766	Chadwick	761	163	Farm Chemical	135
767	Chadwick	761	164	Farm Chemical	135
768	Chadwick	761	165	Farm Chemical	135
769	Chadwick	761	166	Farm Chemical	135
770	Chadwick	761	167	Farm Chemical	135
771	Chadwick	761	168	Farm Chemical	135
772	Chadwick	761	169	Farm Chemical	135
773	Chadwick	761	170	Farm Chemical	135
774	Chadwick	761	171	Farm Chemical	135
775	Chadwick	761	172	Farm Chemical	135
776	Chadwick	761	173	Farm Chemical	135
777	Chadwick	761	174	Farm Chemical	135
778	Chadwick	761	175	Farm Chemical	135
779	Chadwick	761	176	Farm Chemical	135
780	Chadwick	761	177	Farm Chemical	135
781	Chadwick	761	178	Farm Chemical	135
782	Chadwick	761	179	Farm Chemical	135
783	Chadwick	761	180	Farm Chemical	135
784	Chadwick	761	181	Farm Chemical	135
785	Chadwick	761	182	Farm Chemical	135
786	Chadwick	761	183	Farm Chemical	135
787	Chadwick	761	184	Farm Chemical	135
788	Chadwick	761	185	Farm Chemical	135
789	Chadwick	761	186	Farm Chemical	135
790	Chadwick	761	187	Farm Chemical	135
791	Chadwick	761	188	Farm Chemical	135
792	Chadwick	761	189	Farm Chemical	135
793	Chadwick	761	190	Farm Chemical	135
794	Chadwick	761	191	Farm Chemical	135
795	Chadwick	761	192	Farm Chemical	135
796	Chadwick	761	193	Farm Chemical	135
797	Chadwick	761	194	Farm Chemical	135
798	Chadwick	761	195	Farm Chemical	135
799	Chadwick	761	196	Farm Chemical	135
800	Chadwick	761	197	Farm Chemical	135
801	Chadwick	761	198	Farm Chemical	135
802	Chadwick	761	199	Farm Chemical	135
803	Chadwick	761	200	Farm Chemical	135
804	Chadwick	761	201	Farm Chemical	135
805	Chadwick	761	202	Farm Chemical	135
806	Chadwick	761	203	Farm Chemical	135
807	Chadwick	761	204	Farm Chemical	135
808	Chadwick	761	205	Farm Chemical	135
809	Chadwick	761	206	Farm Chemical	135
810	Chadwick	761	207	Farm Chemical	135
811	Chadwick	761	208	Farm Chemical	135
812	Chadwick	761	209	Farm Chemical	135
813	Chadwick	761	210	Farm Chemical	135
814	Chadwick	761	211	Farm Chemical	135
815	Chadwick	761	212	Farm Chemical	135
816	Chadwick	761	213	Farm Chemical	135
817	Chadwick	761	214	Farm Chemical	135
818	Chadwick	761	215	Farm Chemical	135
819	Chadwick	761	216	Farm Chemical	135
820	Chadwick	761	217	Farm Chemical	135
821	Chadwick	761	218	Farm Chemical	135
822	Chadwick	761	219	Farm Chemical	135
823	Chadwick	761	220	Farm Chemical	135
824	Chadwick	761	221	Farm Chemical	135
825	Chadwick	761	222	Farm Chemical	135
826	Chadwick	761	223	Farm Chemical	135
827	Chadwick	761	224	Farm Chemical	135
828	Chadwick	761	225	Farm Chemical	135
829	Chadwick	761	226	Farm Chemical	135
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THE TIMES UNITRUST INDEPENDENT

PHONE ACCESSORIES

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■ FILM 1

Victor Hugo is transposed and trampled as Claude Lelouch turns *Les Misérables* into a 20th-century epic



■ FILM 2

Steve Martin goes wholesome in a largely unfunny comedy, *Father of the Bride Part II*



THE TIMES FILMS ARTS

■ FILM 3

Sex, crime and punishment: classic Russian themes, intriguingly explored, in *Katia Ismailova*



■ FILM 4

Withnail & I is back in the cinemas to mark the cult British comedy's tenth anniversary

Hugo clawed beyond recognition

CINEMA: Geoff Brown flinches as Claude Lelouch brings his eccentric vision to bear on *Les Misérables*

My files contain a yellowing press release modestly announcing "the movie event of the century". Shooting, it appears, will begin in January 1991 on *Les Misérables* — the musical. Cameron Mackintosh will produce, and the pounding talent of Alan Parker will direct. Nestling next to this historic document is a clipping from November 1994. Apparently Polanski is eyeing *Les Misérables* too, although he plans to go straight to the source, Victor Hugo. With luck Gérard Depardieu might play Jean Valjean, the man given a raw deal by Fate. Javert, the police inspector who hounds him, could be Jack Nicholson, or Liam Neeson, or ... take your choice.

However, the current version of *Les Misérables* is neither of these. Nor is it a proper version. Since the director is that gaudy eccentric Claude Lelouch, this should be expected. Lelouch could not walk a straight dramatic line even if threatened with a breathalysers: he loves to cross-cut between stories, and filter a primer on modern times into his mundane fictions. No matter what flashpoint of the 20th century, a Lelouch character will be there, cheering for the crowds at the French Liberation, or watching the Moon landings on TV.

Hugo's novel supplies only one thread in this crazy tapestry. Valjean and Javert come intertwined with the story of Henri Fortin, father and son, both incarnated by Jean-Paul Belmondo with the kind of force that gives gusto a bad name. Lelouch also weaves in 50 years of French history, personal autobiography, and cinema's century. No wonder the film is unwieldy.

The elder Fortin, a chauffeur, is wrongfully imprisoned and dies in a prison escape. Cue the First World War. Son becomes a boxer, then a furniture remover. Cue the Second World War, when Fortin helps to shelter a family fleeing Paris. As the truck bumps along the roads, the Zimans (Michel Boujenah and Alexandra Martineau) relate the story of *Les Misérables*. Fortin sees parallels between Valjean and himself, and Ziman, a Jewish lawyer, pro-

Les Misérables
Warner West End
12, 177 mins
Unwieldy variant on Victor Hugo from Claude Lelouch
Father of the Bride Part II
Odeon Leicester Square
PG, 107 mins
Bland sequel wastes Steve Martin
Katia Ismailova
MGM Piccadilly
R, 98 mins
Seductive tale of crime and punishment
Withnail & I
MGM Shaftesbury Ave
15, 102 mins
Revival of the cult British film.

poses Lelouch's own philosophy: "There are only two or three stories in the world, and we must all live them over and over." So must the audience, though at least the roundelay's pace quickens once war fragments the family and their kindly protector. They endure various deprivations: torture, incarceration in a cellar, life as a Nazi stooge. Then the D-Day landings herald a final bouquet from *Donne Fortune*. After nearly three hours, all's right with the world.

But not with the film. Lelouch, acting as usual as his own cinematographer, can easily conjure up flashy effects: a boxing match among fast-falling snow, colour that ebbs or flows in response to the mood. But if you peer beyond the surface his imagination looks tawdry, and ill-matched with his ambitions. As for Belmondo, the French regard him, like Hugo's door-stopping novel, as a national treasure. Viewers across the Channel may be less sympathetic to this grizzled, ever-smiling life-force.

From Lelouch's vacuous optimism, we turn to the American suburban paradise celebrated in *Father of the Bride Part II*. Father (Steve Martin) had a bad time getting his daughter married in the earlier film; a remake of MGM's famous 1950 comedy. Now he must cope with the pater of tiny feet: two sets of them. For just after son-in-law Bryan



Liberating soldiers and French convent girls celebrate the defeat of Germany in Claude Lelouch's self-indulgent take on *Les Misérables*

ruffles his feathers by saying "Congratulations, grandpa!" father learns that his own wife (Diane Keaton) is pregnant.

At first, Martin faces grandparenthood with scowls. By the end he is wreathed in smiles; secure in his job, family, and a fully paid-up dream house, he decides life cannot get any better.

Swallowing this pap would be difficult even with the most sparkling treatment. Charles Shyer and Nancy Meyers put added obstacles in the way. Their film dawdles. Martin Shor's Franck Eggelhoff, the limp-wristed decorator from the earlier movie, outstays his welcome. And too much material is weak. Martin, Keaton, Kimberly Williams and the rest sail through with ease, but when the star is Steve Martin you want him to do far more than mouth homilies or wander into a hospital's prostate screening room by mistake.

Katia Ismailova, a seduc-

tive film by Valeri Todorovski, a Russian director in his early 30s, is the kind of product aimed more at European audiences than the folks back home. Scenes are cut short in the manner of the French New Wave, and a generally playful style dominates content.

French money also helped to get the film made. The source material, though, is thoroughly Russian. Using Nikolai Leskov's story *Lady Macbeth of the Mtsensk District* as a springboard, Todorovski contrives a fantasia on the themes of the tragic Russian heroine and the vicious circle of crime and punishment.

Katia, played by Ingeborga Dapkunaite (see interview below), acts as typist to her mother-in-law, a successful novelist. But her placid surface hides turbulent waters: she has sex with the carpenter, in a window if you please, and by delaying the administration of pills, speeds the novel-

ist's death. Soon there is another corpse, and an inspector nosing around.

Although the script is a bazaar of second-hand goods, Todorovski's elegant visuals keep you enticed from the opening shot — of paper shifting through a typewriter to reveal the heroine's face. In reality, the novelist's finances would run to a word-processor, but Todorovski understands that an antique Underwood makes a far more atmospheric prop. Striking images litter the scenes: Katia's face wrapped in with a black shawl, Katia naked at the typewriter, landscapes bathed in grey light. Chasing pictorial delights, Todorovski never leaves space for his heroine's disaffections to build into high drama; but the film's cool, cryptic approach brings its own pleasures.

"I think we've been here too long, I feel unusual. I think we should go outside." Some people in Britain can shout in

union with these lines from *Withnail & I*, the cult British comedy by Bruce Robinson now revived on its tenth anniversary. These are *Withnail* groupies. They scour Cumbria for locations used in this tale of two would-be actors at the end of the Sixties who escape from a fetid London flat for a rain-swept break in the Lake District. They will buy the screenplay, recently published. They may even buy the *Withnail* coat, long and flared, the perpetual garment of Richard E. Grant, and now available for £795 in a limited edition (phone 0171-483 3242 for details).

The film was not bound for cult success when it first appeared, although this quirky memoir of the swinging Sixties' darker side always looked distinctive. Robinson has done nothing to match it. His timing of scenes may be erratic, but his dialogue is cut to the quick, and he knows his characters. Paul McGann

takes the role of "I", the bemused innocent struggling to escape from the advances of *Withnail*'s uncle (Richard Griffiths). But now, more than ever, this is Grant's show. *Withnail* is outrageously self-centred, an endless fountain of caustic remarks, and his black bile keeps the film alive.

You have heard of the Drumbie Edinburgh Film Festival. Now welcome the Toohey's Australian Film Season, sponsored by the brewer. A programme of six films tours the regions after one week at the Barbican. The strongest title is *Angel Baby*, a confidently handled story of disturbed lovers that won seven Australian Film Institute awards last year. A promising directorial talent, Michael Rymer propels the story forward: John Lynch and Jacqueline McKenzie excel in their roles as the couple with everything against them. No great fun for an audience, though.

RADIO Let's hear it for sport

The revelation on the front page of *The Times* last week that the *Today* programme's long-wave transmission will be partially knocked out by World Cup cricket later this month dovetails neatly with Tuesday's announcement that the BBC has secured coverage of the Olympics, summer and winter, up to 2008.

The huge amount of airtime that the Olympics will require raises once again the question of what the BBC can do about sports coverage in the longer term. The (unsatisfactory) answer is that the solution lies not with people who make programmes but with those who manufacture radio sets.

Digital audio broadcasting (DAB) was announced to a fanfare a few months ago. The system uses microwaves, offering almost limitless numbers of bands and impeccable transmission quality. But where is it?

Half a dozen sets are on trial around the country but BBC insiders are becoming increasingly frustrated by the sluggish approach of manufacturers who, in their turn, doubt the level of demand for a set that will cost around £200.

There is some justification for this scepticism. The British tend to swap their television sets at the first sign of a new development whereas we carry on with the radio until it stops working. Part of the reason is that a large proportion of television sets are rented, whereas we buy radios.

City analysts believe DAB will have to await an economic upturn, but sport waits for no man. The BBC clearly needs a sports-dedicated network, but has nowhere to put it. Radio 3's medium-wave frequency would have been ideal, but the Government took that away for the commercial sector.

Those who complain about sport intruding on Radio 4 from time to time ought to consider the alternative. With increasing amounts of sport going to satellite television, radio has become the only terrestrial broadcast outlet for some sports. Unless the BBC continues to sacrifice some mainstream programming there could be serious consequences.

PETER BARNARD

The photogenic belle of the Baltic

David Robinson talks to an award-winning but accident-prone Lithuanian star in the making



Ingeborga Dapkunaite: typing but not typecast

Ingeborga Dapkunaite, who plays the title role in *Katia Ismailova*, has had an eventful year. She won the 1995 best actress award of the Russian Film Academy for *Katia*. Nikita Mikhalkov's *Burnt by the Sun*, in which she plays the leading female role, won the 1995 American Academy Oscar for best foreign-language film.

In London, she spent last summer and autumn filming with Tom Cruise in Brian De Palma's *Mission Impossible*, and with Rob Lowe in *On Dangerous Ground*, a thriller from a Jack Higgins novel. Both films are due for release this year.

This fast-burgeoning international career seems a long way from her early years in Soviet-era Lithuania. Her parents were (and are) in the diplomatic service; but in Soviet times diplomats were only permitted to take one child abroad with them. Since she had a younger sister, Dapkunaite had to stay in Vilnius with her grandmother.

Happily, granny was deputy manager at the opera; and four-year-old Ingeborga was on hand when there was a vacancy for the role of Madame Butterfly's son. She continued in the part — alternating it with monkeys and chickens in children's ballets and a fan-waiver in *Aida* — until temporary retirement at 11, "when my legs got too long".

At 16, however, after a period "devoted to basketball, swimming and figure skating", she was back on stage in a children's amateur theatre; and at 18 she enrolled in the acting school of the conservatoire.

She was one of a group of students who won fame by devising a show called *Lessons in Literature*, which was banned after a fortnight

because it showed Soviet education in an unfavourable light. A few months later, perestroika permitted the show to be put on professionally, to huge success.

"The Soviet period was a constant atmosphere of lies," Dapkunaite says. "That meant that in the theatre we were

always trying to smuggle in coded messages for the audience; and the audience had the fun of decoding these messages."

Ironically, one of the problems after perestroika, when we were allowed to say anything we wanted, was that we didn't know what to say any

more. We were used to these sophisticated games and metaphors.

"Still, in Soviet times, I got my first part in a Russian film. Baltic actors were always cast as foreigners because of their accents. The assistant director offered me the script, saying, 'It's crap, but your part will be shot in Paris'. I said yes at once; didn't even read the script. This was my first chance to get to the West and I had a most wonderful time. My parents were in Geneva, but I wasn't allowed to visit them there."

"Soon, though, I was getting good parts in Russian pictures and becoming known. I played a currency prostitute in Fyodor Todorovski's *Intergirl*, and the leading role in Igor Talankin's *Autumn in Chertanava*. My most rewarding part during that time was in *Cyries*, from a novel by Marienhoff that had been banned throughout the Soviet period.

"Then in 1992 I was invited to audition for the Chicago production of *A Slip of the Tongue*. They wanted people from different countries who spoke good English, and a Lithuanian director in London recommended me to the English director of the production, Simon Stokes. I flew in from Moscow, auditioned and flew back next day. Anyway I got the part and we opened in Chicago in February 1992, then transferred to London, where we played for four

months at the Shaftesbury."

The following year she married Stokes. "We had ten days' honeymoon in France and I went straight off to Moscow to shoot *Katia Ismailova*. The shoot was only two months, but after that I went immediately into *Burnt by the Sun*."

It was more than six months before Dapkunaite returned to make her permanent home in Crouch End, London, and to be Mrs Stokes in earnest.

Directors clearly enjoy working with her (the scripts of *Cyries* and *Katia* were written specifically for her), despite a self-confessed predisposition to accidents which hardly goes with the striking delicacy and grace of her appearance. She says that John Malkovich, who starred in *A Slip of the Tongue* and later directed her in *Libra*, "insists that nothing is Inge-proof."

"In *On Dangerous Ground* they made me drive an expensive motorboat, and I drove it onto the shore and wrecked it. There's a scene in *Burnt by the Sun* where I simply have to take an antique jug and pour water on Mikhalkov's hands, then give him a towel and a silk shirt. I managed to drop the jug and smash it. Then in my nervousness I started picking at the towel, which was also antique. I tore it in two. To save further accident, I put the silk shirt down on a stool. I didn't notice it had just been painted."

"And did I tell you how, when I went up to take my place on stage for the Russian Academy Award, I knocked over an entire front row of empty seats?"

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■ OPERA 1

One hundred years after its premiere, Puccini's *La Bohème* remains a weepie sans pareil



■ OPERA 2

After the rugby and the male modelling, Jeremy Guscott turns opera presenter for the BBC

THE TIMES ARTS



■ OPERA 3

One for shameless hedonists: Covent Garden revives Saint-Saëns's luscious *Samson et Dalila*



■ MUSIC

At the South Bank, another night of relentless repetition from Michael Nyman and his band



A contemporary Italian newspaper illustration shows Puccini waiting in the wings at the first performance of his masterpiece, in the Teatro Regio, Turin, on February 1, 1896

This is the real life, this fantasy

A hundred years old today, *La Bohème* remains probably the most popular opera ever written. There is competition from *The Marriage of Figaro*, *Carmen*, perhaps *La Traviata*, but *Bohème* has the unfair advantage of being able to survive even a poor performance. No matter how indifferently sung or staged, it still strikes home. It is the *Swan Lake* of opera.

Everyone loves it: all great singers have loved it and sung it; managers love it because audiences love it; it is in the repertoire of every opera company in the world and is virtually guaranteed to sell out. Audiences love it so much that they become dangerously proprietorial, and woe betide any director who deviates from the traditional picturesque-romantic style of presentation. A production at Sadler's Wells in 1962 rashly attempted to reproduce on stage the squalor and poverty implied in the text, and it was quickly dropped.

More recently, Steven Pimlott staged an abstract, non-representational *Bohème* for ENO, which was ill-received — by most of the press, at least. (I thought it extremely penetrating.) But that's the point: a merely picturesque-romantic, sentimental opera would not have exerted so powerful a grip on the imagination of mass audiences for a whole century. There has to be more to it.

Even on the surface its appeal is as powerful as it is obvious: the opera is ostensibly about young love, or perhaps more properly young "lurve". Although it is nowhere stated that when Mimì and Rodolfo meet they are both falling in love for the first time, that is the way Puccini presents it and the way audiences take it, and the memory of first love is

Rodney Milnes sends a congratulatory telegram on the centenary of *La Bohème*, the world's favourite opera

a trauma most people would prefer to forget — outside, that is, that comforting womb of memory called "the theatre". The young, especially, respond to that first meeting and everything that ensues with a deep sense of identification. I remember long ago lecturing a group of teenagers on *Bohème*, and we had to pause for five minutes while one of the students went off to the lavatory for a jolly good cry (Puccini's fault, not mine, honest guy).

Bohème provokes no less powerful reactions among the no-longer-young, simply via memory. We've all been there, done that. Like Marcello in the third act, we have all had to listen helplessly to first one side's version, then the other's, of why a relationship is falling apart, and like Marcello scurried off as soon as was decently possible. Mimì's *Donde lieta*, or "Farewell", in which she gives Rodolfo instructions for the removal of her belongings from his flat ("I'll send the concierge for them") and her "senza rancore" — no hard feelings — must strike an answering chord in every human breast. *Verismo* is a bogus and self-contradictory term — all theatre is illusion — but there is abundant, near-unbearable human truth in these episodes.

Yet there is more to *Bohème* than identification or memory. Puccini is one of the great manipulators of audiences. The first thing Mimì does on entering is collapse from shortness of breath. Even if we have not read the programme synopsis, we have been told that she is not long for

this world, and that everything that happens thereafter, including that rapturous musical depiction of first love, has to be taken in that context. Beneath that maybe bland conceit, there is rich, frequently overlooked detail in the Gioiosa and Illica libretto, and since the piece is

6 Rodolfo will play a large part in my forthcoming study, *The Tenor as Rat*

ostensibly "realistic" we should be constantly asking why things happen. Why is Mimì's introduction to the Famous Four in the second act framed by the toy-seller Pargipol's cry? (Obviously) Why do the children laugh raucously precisely when they do? (Rodolfo has just told Mimì a whopper.) Why, more crucially, is there all that rumpus on the stairs in the first act — Colline falling over, Rodolfo calling down to his friends? It tells Mimì that Rodolfo is alone in the garret — the shy knock on the door, the feeble excuse, the ominous collapse follow a few seconds later.

She, then, is making the running, and the ensuing courtship is horribly revealing. After proper introductions

in the two arias, Rodolfo is all for instant copulation ("Sei mia!"). Mimì has repeated the word "lonely" in her aria — tenors tend not to listen — and wants a bit more, shyly asking if she might join him, with implied copulation (the price to be paid) later.

This elicits the first known sighting of the phrase "but baby, it's cold outside" — "C'è freddo fuori". Talk about *verismo*! Here, in a few seconds, is what it would take a dozen sociological treatises to tell us about differences between the genders. Mimì wins that round.

She also homes straight in on the Marcello-Musetta imbroglia at Café Momus, which everyone else sees as free entertainment of the most farcically delightful kind: "The poor girl's desperately in love with him... I'm sorry for her". This is a glowing example of female insight and gender solidarity, hidden in the ensemble after Musetta's waltz song. Therein lies the opera's only arguable technical fault: a great deal happens by way of character development in the libretto of the second act, but the way Puccini sets the words means that not all of it gets across.

The element of gender war is developed in the third act in the supremely painful scene where Marcello provokes Rodolfo into facing his responsibility for the break-up and the approaching tragedy. At first it's all "Mimì's a tart, and I'm bored with her", but eventually he is forced to admit to unreasoned jealousy and general helplessness: their poverty, their cold-water flat has done the

poor girl's lungs no good at all, but he's not prepared to do anything about it — like get a job. Rodolfo will play a large part in my forthcoming study, *The Tenor as Rat*.

And there, I suspect, lies a large proportion of *Bohème*'s appeal, to men at least — it would be impertinent to speak for women, although the formerly mentioned student was female. It's a straight matter of guilt, and the theatre is more comfortable, though alas no longer cheaper, than the psychoanalyst's couch.

The notion of dropping out, which is what Puccini's eternal students are doing, comes (or came) perhaps more naturally to males, and in Murger's novel they all drop in again when it suits them, make bourgeois marriages and enjoy financial stability. Fine — that's their choice, it's just a pity about that girl who died. Her choice was not to die alone, and she manages it by a whisker, with precious little help from her friends.

Puccini knocked about a bit as a young man (and as an old man, too) and knew perfectly well what he was up to, repaying one or two old debts on behalf of the human race. I exaggerate, as always, but *Bohème* mounts an irresistibly powerful two-pronged attack on the emotions: as well as being a poetic, romantic, prodigiously melodious opera, it has one or two uncomfortable things to say about the way human beings treat each other: the betrayals, the selfish excuses, the heartless prevarications. Been there, done that? My goodness, yes...

● A centenary production of *La Bohème* runs from tonight to February 10 at the Albert Hall (0171-589 8212)

Young person's guide to how to tackle Mimi

Simon Tait on why rugby star Jeremy Guscott is the right man to teach children about opera

British adults are being hugely entertained by the internal agonies of the Royal Opera House, as exposed on BBC2. Now children are to get their own peep at Covent Garden on the same channel from next Sunday morning.

The approach, though, will be different. Instead of the blood sport that the fly-on-the-wall television of *The House* has turned out to be, *Top Score* is going to be clean ballplay of the sort personified by Jeremy Guscott, the England rugby centre.

Over six episodes the series will accompany Guscott as he picks his way through what is, to him, an unknown world, as a production of *La Bohème* is put together. We follow its stars — Cynthia Haymon, Nancy Gustafson and Roberto Alagna — as they work towards a specially filmed performance.

The stars also reflect on their own childhood attitudes to opera. "I hated it," Gustafson says. "Well, 90 per cent of the population would be bored by a bunch of big, fat singers doing nothing."

The camera also follows the stars behind the scenes, such as David Syrus, head of music for the Royal Opera. Stuart Maunder, the director of the production, and Jonathan Waterfield, the senior stage manager. The programmes ask questions posed by children: are there really only three great tenors around? How do you make scenery sad? And what does Mimì actually die of?

The series was born out of a chat between old friends: Pauline Tambling, who jointly runs Covent Garden's education department, and Nel Romano, producer/director for BBC children's television. In 1991 they collaborated on a three-part series called *Mozart is Alive and Well and Living in Milton Keynes*, which won the Royal Television Society's award for best factual children's programme.

The connection between high culture and sport is not as bizarre as one might think. Luciano Pavarotti's recording of *Nessun Dorma* became the anthem of the 1990 football World Cup, and the mental leap from the round-ball game to the oval was easily accomplished. "It was important to make the programme non-exclusive, and we thought that by having all these sporting associations we might include a lot more people," Romano says.

The sporting theme is fol-

lowed through to the extent of having Guscott introduce himself from the *Grandstand* set, and the essential participation of children includes "after-match" commentaries by panels of 13-year-olds.

Guscott practically cast himself for his role. Romano wanted a sports personality who was young and who had no knowledge of opera but preferably had some on-screen experience, and Tambling wanted someone to appeal to girls as much as boys.

Footballers, rightly or wrongly, were seen as being too laddish for a mixed audience and less articulate than



Jeremy Guscott sprints into unknown territory

rugby players, while cricket and tennis were deemed to be not universal enough. A straw poll of various daughters and assistants led to the decision.

The propriety of *The House* and *Top Score* is coincidental: the former was originally scheduled for last autumn, while the latter was always planned to coincide with *La Bohème*'s centenary.

Tambling's organisation will continue to spread the word, bringing teachers and schoolchildren to Covent Garden and going out themselves to schools to hold workshops and give talks. This month, the Royal Opera will begin working with 13 and 14-year-old girls in a South London secondary school as they create their own *La Traviata*.

● *Top Score* begins on BBC2 this Sunday at 11.30am

THE title of Michael Nyman's latest album is *Noises, Sounds & Sweet Airs*. Adjective apart, that is an accurate enough description of the work. But whether the score belongs in the concert hall is another matter: Tuesday's performance on the South Bank suggested that it might be more at home, like much of Nyman's music, in the cinema.

In fact it is a reworking of Nyman's opera-ballet, *La Princesse de Milan*, based, as the new title discloses, on *The Tempest*. In his programme note, Nyman assures us that nothing from his soundtrack for Peter Greenaway's film *Prospero's Books* had been re-used, and he should know better than anyone.

But it is hard to tell, as few other composers have written so much of such little

Dreary trip from Bard to worse

CONCERT

Nyman Band
Festival Hall

variety and narrow range of expression. Certainly he is not recycling dead composers here: for better or worse, this is pure Nyman.

Indeed, Nyman's adherents — and Tuesday's turnout brought a reminder that there is clearly no shortage of them — must be easy to please, for there are no fresh ideas in *Noises, Sounds &*

Sweet Airs. The music is unrelenting, over-amplified and played at one unvarying dynamic level.

Each beat of the bar is hammered home with equal emphasis, and textures are thick, with most of the instruments playing most of the time. Whether a number is slushy (*If by your Art*), frenetic (*This damned witch Sycorax*), or sounds like a Muzakal battering-ram (*Tis his custom in the afternoon*), the emotional effect is about the same.

That must be what the composer wants, for he was on the platform directing the

conscientious Michael Nyman Band and three vocal soloists. None of the singers was flatteringly amplified, though the tenor Christopher Gillett emerged best of all. Catherine Bolt's "white" soprano tone and the coarse contralto of Hilary Summers were cruelly emphasised.

As in the opera-ballet, the singers are carriers of the text rather than characters. It is mostly Shakespeare's spoken lines they are given, since the songs from *The Tempest* had already received the Nyman treatment in *Prospero's Books*.

But it seems a little pointless to set the Bard and then allow only a tiny fraction of the words to come across. Lacking any dramatic vitality, this performance was dull even by Nyman's standards.

JOHN ALLISON

Philistines have all the fun

As heady a brew of sex 'n' religion as ever came out of the 19th century, Saint-Saëns's biblical opera is always welcome back on the Covent Garden stage, and now that Philistines are on the rampage again, it is curiously topical as well. In the opera they are defeated, by a whisker and not before having some of the best tunes we will see what happens in real life, whatever that may be.

Tuesday's revival was notable for musical values rather than anything else. The 15-year-old Moshinsky production is looking a little frayed and the marvellous Sidney Nolan decor depends to a large extent on subtle lighting, which was not forthcoming. Orchestral performance started a trifle coolly —

Samson et Dalila
Covent Garden

though Terry Edwards's chorus was on lusty form throughout — but with the entrance of Robert Lloyd's around Old Hebrew and the accompaniment to Dalila's Spring aria, the instrumental juices started to flow under Jacques Delacôte, who knows what this score is about and what it can yield.

Softly awakes my heart was real double-bed music, with silk sheets and an overhead mirror thrown in (musically, I hasten to add, not on stage), and the shamelessly hedonistic Bacchanale, for which every Hollywood composer must bless Saint-Saëns when faced with a movie set south of Gibraltar, went with a deliciously lubricious swing.

The title roles were most engagingly sung. Markella Hatziano, heroine of the now legendary Colin Davis *Trojan* concerts of two years ago, was making her Royal Opera debut. The Greek mezzo's healthy, firm, youthful tone is exciting in itself, as yet fruitier at the top (two absolutely spiffing B flats) than at the bottom, but ideally even in spread. The Rita Gorr chest tones will come later.

Her stage manner is also healthy, based on a sunny smile redolent more of Rodean than the Valley of

Sorek, but with singing so assured and smooth you can forgive a lot, and her forthcoming *Amneris* are awaited with impatience.

José Cura is picking up a lot of dates that the *Three Tenors* cannot or will not manage and is proving himself a worthy Fourth. An earlier problem of unfocused pitch when singing softly is receding, and the great thing is that he does sing softly: much of the erotic charge of the second act was the result of his sensitive caressing of the vocal lines.

At full throttle the sound is thrilling and this big, handsome man certainly brings a

Victor Mature dimension to his portrayal of Samson, cheerfully flaunting as much lower limb as the dancers in the Bacchanale. (And not all of it that low — I have not seen so much tenor rump on the Covent Garden stage since Peter Hoffmann accidentally exposed himself in *Parsifal*.) Gregory Yurishch was an incisive, wonderfully dotty High Priest and a plainly flustered Roderick Earle just about got through Abimelech, bless him. A vocal, choral and orchestral feast — pity about the visuals.

RODNEY MILNES

DONALD COOPER



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THEATRE 1

Overlong and unnecessary: Simon Callow's RSC staging of *Les Enfants* is paradise lost

THEATRE 2

Dario Fo's *Accidental Death* fails to ignite in a lacklustre new staging at the Contact

THE TIMES ARTS

CHOICE 1

Saskia Reeves stars in Stephen Poliakoff's play, *Sweet Panic*
VENUE: Now in preview at the Hampstead Theatre

CHOICE 2

Semyon Bychkov brings his Paris Orchestra for two London concerts
VENUE: Tonight and tomorrow at the Barbican

THEATRE: Benedict Nightingale aches through a long adaptation of a classic film

Callow or Carné? It's no contest

One of Orson Welles's more lunatic endeavours was transposing *Moby Dick*, white whale and all, to the stage. That has not frightened his biographer, the estimable Simon Callow, from venturing further up the slopes of impossibility, and creating a still more massive folly on the mountain-top. He has adapted and directed Marcel Carné's great film for the RSC and the result is what we had hoped against hope it would not be: ambitious but buried and, at four and a quarter hours, far too long.

It is not that Callow has failed in fidelity to his original. On the contrary, he has been could hardly be more dedicated and universal. Little is missing or, as far as I can tell, added. There are times when you can almost hear the subtitles talking to you. Certainly, the plot itself remains intact even where the odd snip or trim would surely have been welcomed by the backs and bottoms assembled in the Barbican.

The actor Lemaitre (James Furey) still has an affair with the femme fatale Garance (Helen McCrory), who is guilelessly worshipped by the besotted mine-baptist (Rupert Graves) and regarded as their property first by the evil Lacenaire (Joseph Fiennes) and then by the elegant Count de Montereau (James Faulkner). Jealousies and angers still erupt in the riotous streets and pell-mell streets of the 19th-century Paris. Like the movie, Callow's production aspires to be intimate yet epic. But here is the problem.

Les Enfants du Paradis

Romantic melodrama, or at least this romantic melodrama, proves less flexible on stage than on screen. Everything occurs on Robin Don's all-terrain set, a great grey jungle gym that creaks around to become a playhouse; a low dive, a steady lodging house, anything. But the lack of close-ups means that we miss the melting, shifting, shimmering faces of the characters as they are tilted this way and that by *l'amour*. We also miss the mess and hubbub of the "street of a million murders" that a myriad French extras provided and a smallish, cleanish British cast cannot offer. Moreover, atmospheric film music too often substitutes for the energy and urgency that would have come welling from Carné's black-and-white celluloid even if his entire orchestra had been fired.

The acting is uneven, too. Graves, following where Jean-Louis Barrault led in 1943, makes a droopy, dull Baptiste, and his miming, which is described as mastery, never begins to explain the roaring of the stalls and balcony. Sylvester Le Touzel is stiff and ill-at-ease as the girl to whom he makes a loveless marriage. Furey's Lemaitre has spy-movie charisma but too little of the charisma and dangerous fun



Overweening ambition: Rupert Graves (top), Helen McCrory and Joseph Fiennes

Dario Fo wrote this deadly serious farce in 1970, soon after an anarchist in Milan flew out of the fourth-floor window of the police headquarters where he was being interrogated and landed dead in the courtyard. A bomb had exploded at a bank, planted there by three fascists, but the police chose to regard the anarchist as guilty, as did the judiciary: his colleague had the good fortune not to be taken to the fourth floor, but spent the next ten years in jail.

The means that Fo employs to mock the police are ingenious, but Benjamin Twist's lacklustre production shows that the play needs more than a hyperactive central performance to sustain our interest. My Hyperactive here is David Verrey, in shape something between Zero Mostel and a curly-haired whale, playing the character

Negligent demise of a once-bitter farce

Accidental Death of an Anarchist

known as the Maniac. He is mad but not morose, and can tell a crook from a cover-up. A compulsive fantasist, with a relish for role play, he pretends to be a High Court Judge come to insert some credibility into the police force's contradictory evidence. His suave logic further confuses their version of events, and the accelerating farce exposes the ugly political reality.

Since arrested persons still contrive

to die while in police custody, the play's concerns ought still to be relevant. What Twist does, or fails to do, with the material certainly spoils its chances, but Fo himself is responsible for much of the damage. The prologue tediously elaborates on the Maniac's past behaviour — during which time Verrey overuses his Tommy Cooper grin — and when Fo makes him change disguise from judge to scientist, giving him a glass

eye, false hair and wooden leg, all of which, loose, the comedy shifts gear into silliness. It just is not the case, as one critic hopes to persuade us, that the misadventures with the eye-point to the seriousness of what is happening elsewhere on the stage.

In the middle region of the play Fo is at his best, and so is Verrey, as his false Judge reduces the police to blubbering panic. But the rest of the company give dull performances, virtually from start to finish. Little attempt is made to make them sound or look like Italians, except when they are forced to sing the Anarchist's Hymn, which Twist perverts to translate into English. Possibly the play is past its shelf life. The packaging of this version makes me think so.

JEREMY KINGSTON

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Ames and his wife Rosario during their trial in March, 1994

Peter Jay wonders what was the real damage done by the intrigues of a greedy KGB spy

An agent despised

BETRAYAL
The Story of Aldrich Ames,
An American Spy
By Tim Weiner,
David Johnston and
Neil A. Lewis
Richard Cohen, £12.99 pb
original

The title of this story of the KGB's most expensive — and supposedly most damaging — spy in the United States invites epic expectations. "Betrayal" and "An American Spy" suggest grand themes, historic importance and perhaps deep insight into the American psyche.

In fact nothing could be further from such an epic idea than this chronicle of Ames's nine-year career as a spy in the CIA and that agency's bumbling inability to recognise that there even was a spy, let alone to catch him.

It is a tale, rarely and readably told, of a sad little man whose professional, marital and personal inadequacies, combined with the blind complacency of the sprawling bureaucracy in which he worked, led him, unnoticed for almost a decade, to flog off in the best market selections from the paper river that poured across his desk. The buyer just happened to be the KGB; and the documents just happened to be the CIA's most precious secrets from 1985 and until Ames's arrest two years ago.

The KGB made no original effort to recruit Ames. He just walked into the Soviet Embassy in downtown Washington (observed without consequence by three FBI agents and filmed by an FBI camera) and handed in to the

receptionist an envelope addressed to the top KGB man containing details of two Soviet officers who had offered to work for the CIA, a page from the CIA's internal directory of its Soviet division (identifying Ames as head of its counter-intelligence branch) and a demand for \$50,000.

The KGB — whose competence comes much better out of this story than the CIA's — realised that it was being offered on a plate its first ever "agent in place" inside the CIA's operations directorate, and paid up. Within a month it took delivery from Ames, in a shopping bag passed under the table at lunch in a Washington restaurant, of an "espionage encyclopedia" of many hundreds of pages with the names and details of all the West's best spies in the Soviet Union (including Dmitri Polyakov and Oleg Gordievsky).

To the horror of the KGB, who feared the exposure of its "top spy ever", the Politburo (presided over by Gorbachev himself) decided that "death to spies" remained the rule; and "at a ferocious rate" most of them were executed in the basement of Lubyanka prison.

Ames later commented that "it was as if neon lights and searchlights lit up all over the Kremlin, shone all the way across the Atlantic Ocean, saying 'There is a penetration'." The CIA was stunned by the executions, but never really suspected a spy in the camp, virtually

the "crown jewels" of intelligence came first to him and then went on to Moscow.

What is completely lacking from this account is any grand theme. Ames was a drunk, but neither that nor his upbringing by a CIA father, another failure, who talked to his son about "the KGB and Communists" rather than cowboys and Indians, provides any fatal flaw driving this tragedy. The American character and American society in the late 20th century are, perhaps mercifully, not examined for clues to the anomaly and casual irresponsibility that formed Ames's behaviour. Still less is there any serious attempt to explain why — apart from the huge sum of money paid by the normally miserly KGB — Ames's treason was so universally regarded as exceeding that of even the greatest villains/heroes in traitor history.

In the private chess game of the CIA and the KGB, he was indeed the ultimate coup; but how does he compare with the scientists who gave the secrets of the atom bomb to the Soviet Union? Or with Donald Maclean, who arguably

caused the Cold War and changed the history of the last 50 years by writing to Stalin from his desk as acting Head of Chancery in the British Embassy in Washington — it gives me a pain to think of it — that the United States's offer of Marshall Aid after the war should be rejected as a capitalist plot, advice on which Stalin acted, against all other advice he was receiving (see Pavel Sudoplatov's truly epic *Special Tasks*). Or compared with the Polish theft of the Enigma machine — what important geopolitical, military or economic consequences resulted from Ames's betrayal?

Other spies, including good and brave men and women, died because of Ames; but would America have "won" the Cold War sooner, or would the Gulf War have been over any faster, or anything important in human history have changed if he had had a more frugal wife?

We do not know; and we are left unsatisfied by a book which, though benefiting from the industry, wit and excellent connections to be expected from the Washington correspondents of *The New York Times*, in the end turns aside from the larger questions that cry out for answers.

BISEXUALITY is considered threatening by both heterosexuals and homosexuals, not least because it is seen to imply betrayal. Marjorie Garber suggests in this long and intermittently entertaining book that it has been unnecessarily maligned because it has not been properly understood.

She shows, with a formidable range of examples drawn from many disciplines, that bisexuality is a fundamental part of Western culture. From the myth of Tiresias and Aristophanes's fable of the original hermaphrodite, from the *Symposium* to Shakespeare's sonnets and even in the great romantic classics, literature has always been concerned with bisexuality.

Most people assume that the state of being "in love" requires a pair. Garber suggests that three people may be necessary, pointing out that there is a triangular relationship in most of the great love stories: Lancelot, Guinevere and Arthur; Tristan, Isolde and King Mark; Scarlett, Ashley and Rhett. Rivalry has been the driving force of much romantic literature, with the relationship between the same-sex rivals often as important as that between the hero and heroine.

The geometry of love and betrayal

Kate Hatfield

VICE VERSA
Bisexuality and the
Eroticism of
Everyday Life
By Marjorie Garber
Hamish Hamilton, £25

It is the uncertainty implicit in triangular relationships that those hooked on the idea of stability and pairing find both fascinating and intimidating. Prime-time television soaps have taken to portraying bisexual characters to arouse extra interest, and publishers have discovered that it sells books.

In the past few years biographies of many writers, artists and actors have revealed that their subjects had physical relationships with members of both sexes.

As Garber points out in her chapter on "Bisexuality and Celebrity", for those who are attempting to appeal to the

public, sexual ambiguity is no bad thing. To attract members of both sexes doubles his office potential. She poses the interesting question of whether people become stars because they are bisexual or vice versa, concluding ambiguously: "I believe that the answer is 'both' — or rather

that it is impossible to distinguish... between desirability and desire."

Freud believed that all human beings were innately bisexual, at first assuming that as they matured they would repress their desire for members of their own sex and become full-blown heterosexuals. He later changed his mind as he began to think that the libido might oscillate throughout life, instancing the man who gives up his male companions when he marries and then returns to them when marriage begins to pall.

That kind of bisexuality is now known as sequential, as opposed to concurrent, al-

though Garber herself believes this is not a useful distinction. She suggests that someone who has a same-sex relationship followed by an opposite-sex relationship could be said to be either always bisexual or never bisexual. Explaining why she does not think the distinction is clear, she asks, perhaps disingenuously: "What, precisely, is 'the same time'? Alternate nights? The same night? The same bed?"

Surely the answer must be that concurrent bisexuality implies that a same-sex relationship is entered into before an opposite-sex one has been concluded, or vice versa, thus involving infidelity. Garber would probably disagree. In her introduction to *Vice Versa* she announces that she wants to challenge the notion that there are only two possibilities: "male or female, gay or straight, monogamous or non-monogamous..."

IT IS HARD to accept that there can be a third state that is neither monogamous nor non-monogamous, although later in the book she describes some bisexuals who "retained non-monogamy as a value but were not practising it", which sounds like a whole new way of having your cake and eating it, something that those who disapprove of bisexuality have always resented.

There is much in this book to provoke, much to enlighten, and a certain amount to amuse. Garber is in many ways a playful writer, using puns and paradoxes to prick her readers into thinking in new ways. But however much she makes them think, many of them may resist her attempt to persuade them to divorce their perceptions of bisexuality and betrayal.

Kate Hatfield's novel, *Angels Alone*, will be published in February by Transworld

Bisexuality to androgyny: from Jeanette Jones's *Walk on the Wild Side* (Souvenir, £20)

Grand venture gone astray

Cyril Ehrlich

STEINWAY & SONS
By Richard
K. Lieberman
Yale, £23.50

More than a century ago, when music was live and the piano at its centre, Steinways became pace-makers to a flourishing international industry, perfecting an image of robust craftsmanship, technological innovation and musical discrimination. In New York (of all places, said their competitors), and later Hamburg, they built iron-framed, cross-strung instruments: concert grands and domestic uprights — more powerful and durable than any predecessor, yet responsive to the most fastidious fingers.

Their "system" was openly copied by newly prospering firms, but disdained by the old established London and Paris makers, who clung to obsolescence, wounded pride and waning fortunes. Then the industry developed in caricature of modern economic history, its centre shifting from England and France to America and Germany, then dramatically to Japan, and ultimately to Korea.

But pre-eminence continued to depend upon the link with high culture: a great pianist's needs, even the whims of a Paderewski, no less than a craftsman's perfectionism, had to take precedence over the accountant's book-keeping. So for a time Steinways kept ahead by nurturing music with as much energy and discrimination as they devoted to metallurgy and wood. Their historian requires similar breadth and discernment.

Richard Lieberman describes a later, less successful member of the family as "more interested in chairs,

appear to be similar. Tunes are not his scene, but meticulous domination of a large archive, and interviews with the worthy inarticulate, are made to yield accounts of New York history, wage bargaining, and such issues as the unsurprising scarcity of women and African-Americans in the workforce."

A golden age of European music and business, its economic and cultural riches, and their subsequent decline, in short shrift. A pianist's

strut their stuff, to small acclaim. We rarely catch a glimpse of the Hamburg factory, and Bechstein, the great rival, barely rates a mention. Apparently a bulky manuscript has been trimmed and "critiqued" by many hands, in the belief that "good history can be written for a popular audience."

So attention must be paid to the Steinway lady who enticed "employees, neighbours and friends of the family... into [her husband's] bed, dressing them in his nightclothes, and demanding that the servants fetch ice-cream and champagne to supplement her nights or afternoons of sexual pleasure", and to another who was simply "a streetwalker", or even to one whose elaborate gynaecological history is best hidden from the squeamish.

It must be said that less popular matters benefit from a similar American candour: would a European or Japanese firm have all so eagerly? There was the question of government contracts: awkward for an American-German firm in two world wars (making coffins, or what amounts to the same thing, troop-carrying gliders).

And later came real trouble: a supercilious indifference, common also in Europe, to devastating competition from Yamaha, and a near fatal deterioration in the quality of instruments when control was relinquished to the accountants. Good in short periods and narrow focus, this book is too ramshackle and undisciplined to address larger themes and do justice to a great enterprise.



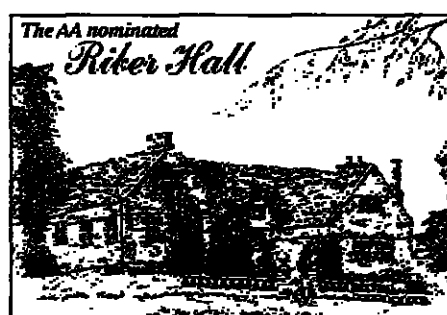
Concert pianist Alfred Brendel mirrored in his Steinway

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Finding the rule of equal justice

Stephen Tumim finds a disturbing shudder, but not a collapse, in the British judicial system

The Tottenham Three, the Guildford Four, the Birmingham Six, the Newham Seven and Eight, even the Bradford Twelve: those once famous cases, mostly involving elaborate miscarriages of justice, belong to the 1980s, rather than the 1990s, and the Richards and the Krays — no miscarriages there — mark an earlier decade.

The facts have faded now: we are left with a misty recollection of figures and statements being faked. Sir John Woodcock, former Chief Inspector of Constabulary, apparently invented the phrase "noble cause corruption", meaning the practice of police officers fabricating evidence or committing perjury in order to convict suspects whom they were satisfied were guilty.

David Rose, in addition to tales of police impropriety, tells the story of many unjust acquittals, brought about by the defendants and their friends. That these have occurred cannot be disputed, and they too amount to a denial of justice to the victims and the community.

Mr Rose also cites cases from which the prosecuting authorities do not emerge as properly diligent in the pursuit of truth. He gives examples of each variety of miscarriage. The most disturbing are in the chapters on the police. He raises a series of points too often ignored. "In 1994," writes Mr Rose, "there were 194 settled actions against the police in London... In virtually all of these cases of alleged police misconduct, there was no substantive action taken against the officers concerned. The rotten apples remain in the barrel." The taxpayer pays the bill. "The fear of being caught is no more effective at restraining the bent policeman than the criminal."

But to justify his full title, *The Collapse of Criminal Justice*, Mr Rose has to go much further. He examines a series of miscarriages, particularly now when the identification of possible miscarriages is to be removed by statute from the Home Secretary to an

IN THE NAME OF THE LAW

By David Rose
Capa, £17.99

independent person. A disturbing shudder, capable of correction, is not a collapse. He looks briefly at why people offend and concludes, as many have concluded before him, that there is no simple answer, although economic conditions, racism and class are seen as



Rose: no simple answers

factors in the organised crime of inner cities. The strength of his argument lies in the analysis of the part that the police play in the justice system, and in his final chapter, where he narrates the changes in government attitudes to crime over the past two years: particularly politicians' attempts to widen the gap between criminals and the rest of the community, rather than to narrow the gap and reconcile on the lines of the now largely abandoned Woolf Report of 1991.

The remedy proposed by Mr Rose was rejected, without many reasons given, by the Home Secretary. It was a move from the adversarial system towards the continental inquisitorial approach. This would bring about, Mr Rose claims, a

closer understanding between the various segments of criminal justice. The police would be unlikely to misbehave, he argues, if supervised by an examining magistrate. The prosecutor, discontinuing a case, would have a greater need than at present to explain himself.

It is true that in England, judges, prison governors, probation officers and police have never enjoyed easy communication, although the position may have been somewhat eased by a recommendation in the Woolf Report for local justice committees. There must be a strong case for examining Mr Rose's proposal again, even if he has not fully proved a case of "collapse".

To see whether there has been a collapse of justice in recent years, it is helpful to ask what we mean by justice. Lord Devlin wrote many years ago that the duty of the judge was solely to do justice, and justice is concerned with the measurements of desert. The move, for example, over the past year, to extend mandatory sentences to some offences lesser than murder, would amount to a denial of justice. It would prevent the judge from measuring the deserts of the prisoner in the dock.

But whether the miscarriages with which this serious and powerful book is concerned have reached the degree where it is proper to call the situation a collapse of justice, is not established.

What is very clear is that among the many problems is the attitude of some of the criminal young. Mr Rose went out one evening to look for himself in Newcastle. A gang of youths had set fire to some cars on the main road, then they slipped into a backstreet. They were carrying the tools for arson: rags and cans of petrol. I watched them break into an empty house, chattering excitedly about seeing it on fire. One of their friends lived opposite. Suddenly he burst out of his home, yelling at the others: "Hey, come on, leave that now! Come and see, we're all on Sky TV!"



Child's Play 3: withdrawn in 1994 after it was claimed that it had influenced Jamie Bulger's killers, but restored as the link was not proven

Caught between fear and desire

When I was a child, I had a favourite book in the Pookie series. In this story, Pookie the rabbit ended up at the North Pole where (as I recall) he was trying to escape from the wicked Queen of the Ice. It was not the plot I treasured; what gripped me was a full-page colour picture of the Queen herself. She was partly iceberg, partly human, with dreadful icicles for fingernails and a blue, icy face.

I kept the book under my pillow. After Dad had switched out my light I would wait for a while and, eyes shut, think about the Ice Queen. Then I would switch on the light, pull out the picture and look at it until I didn't dare to any longer. Then I would hide under the bedclothes until I had summoned the courage to look again.

In his chapter on "Distress and Delight" children's experience of horror, Dr Buckingham dwells, absorbingly, on the strange amalgam of fear and pleasure which so transfuses children watching television.

Buckingham's research (funded by the Broadcasting Standards Council, of which I am a member) has aimed to help us to understand how children see those things on television which we sometimes view with concern for

their "negative" effect on younger viewers. Violence, horror, melodrama, crime: parents must every day take decisions about whether, and when, and in what company their children may see these things. Indeed Buckingham believes that, in an age when we might suppose responsibility was being steadily leached away from the family, decisions about television viewing may increasingly be thrust back upon parents, as the airwaves and cables become ever more crowded with transmissions which the nation state may lose the ability to police.

His method has been qualitative rather than quantitative: a series of careful and in-depth interviews with a great many children from many backgrounds, and (separately) their parents. Buckingham's aim has been to let children speak for themselves and to draw from the results what apparent patterns, and strands of hypothesis, present themselves.

Such an approach has the defects of its virtues. It is intuitive and often highly interpretative: much of it must be a matter of opinion and Buckingham does not conceal his opinions. But is there any other way to listen to children? I found this study absorbing, useful and rather entertaining.

Matthew Parris

MOVING IMAGES
Understanding Children's Emotional Responses to Television
By David Buckingham
Manchester University Press, £12.50 pb original

something apparently far more troubling, I remember, for instance, how worried many children were by that National Grid advertisement showing pylons morphing into humanoid figures. The same child might watch a movie axe-murder unmoved.

Secondly, how very sophisticated the viewing of even six-year-olds can be. Kids make as clear a distinction as adults between fact and fantasy on

television, and carefully grade levels of fantasy (*Casualty* they may find more disturbing than drill-killer movies, because it seems to be about their own world). News broadcasts can worry and upset them deeply.

Children are fascinated, too, by how television effects are achieved. *Child's Play 3* (the horror video about a demonic doll which, contrary to the press reports, there is little evidence that Jamie Bulger's killers did see) was not rated by Dr Buckingham's interviewees as unusually disturbing, but some were fascinated by the animation itself.

Thirdly, that just as adults insist that they can cope with disturbing programmes themselves, but that children may be upset, so children insist that worrying scenes on television are no problem for them, but might be for other children — or indeed for their parents!

The most memorable, if trivial, picture I take from this thought-provoking study is of Elaine (aged 12) describing how she helped her father to conquer his fear of spiders by forcing him to watch *Arachnophobia*. "I kept turning his head around, getting him to watch it."

Ripened fruit of sixty years

Rachel Campbell-Johnston

SHIFTING LANDSCAPE
By Henry Roth
Weidenfeld, £14.99

In 1994 Henry Roth published *Merry of a Rude Stream*, a series of six semi-autobiographical novels which came as an astonishment to his admirers. They were the first works he had completed since *Call It Sleep*, his classic evocation of immigrant life in New York City, published in 1934. In the interim years, Roth had become as famous for his agonising case of writer's block as he was for his writing.

However, Roth's literary silence during those 60 years was not absolute, as this collection now shows. Gathering together in chronological order fragments of his work, its purpose, as Roth describes it in his foreword, is "nothing less than to exhibit the continuity within the desolating discontinuity of a writer's life".

Some of the pieces collected here seem more of biographical than literary interest. *Equipment for Pennies*, an article written for a trade periodical *The Magazine For Ducks and Geese*, marks that time in the early 1950s when Roth bought a smallholding in Maine and set about raising poultry. Similarly there is his 1987 speech given in Perote in Northern Italy when he was awarded the Nozimo International Prize.

Other pieces shadow the development of Roth's authorial style. *Impressions of a Plumber*, his first published work, was written in 1925 while he was a freshman at City College, New York. Describing the installation of piping, its honed accuracy of observation is combined with an imaginative impressionism in a style which Roth was later to develop in *Call It Sleep*.

Yet there are a number of works in this collection which stand up to scrutiny in their



Like Roth, many artists of New York's "Ashcan school" were not native New Yorkers. Fire on 24th Street by Everett Shinn (1907), from *Metropolitan Lives* (Norton, £35)

own right. Short stories such as *Brother*, in which a clapped-out truck becomes the focus of bustling aggressive street life, symbolically explore the collapse of Roth's long-standing relationship at that time, and his extended experimental piece *Itinerant Ithacan* is to be seen, according to Roth, "as a most important stepping stone toward the conception of *Merry of a Rude Stream*".

In works such as these, contemporary urban life seems to overspill, unmediated, onto the page. Roth boldly underlines rough street argot and soaring lyricism with a skill characteristic of his greatest works, expressing and transcending the squalor and brutalities of the life they describe.

Shifting Landscape may seem at first merely a collection of disparate fragments. But these pieces, knitted together as they are by their author's own commentary, (transcriptions of taped interviews), provide a rare insight into the development of the writer's mind. Roth's death last autumn renders this a most timely publication.

BEN BRADLEE and *The Washington Post* have never really got over Watergate. It established the *Post* as an influential national paper and, thanks to the film *All the President's Men*, made Bradlee, Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein the first of the celebrity journalists — especially as there are striking similarities between Bradlee in person and the way that Jason Robards played him in the film. Bradlee realised that he would never have another story as good as Watergate. The remaining 17 years of his editorship of the *Post* were an anticlimax, offset by his successful, third, marriage to Sally Quinn and by his fame as the editor of his generation.

A *Good Life* divides between his career before and after Watergate. Bradlee is a swashbuckler, charming and engaging, and he tells a good story of his life and loves. He ranges from his privileged, if not always prosperous, upbringing in New England, a youthful battle with polio, to Harvard, naval service in the Pacific, a sub-Hemingway life as a foreign correspondent in the 1950s and then a few years as a *Newsweek* political writer before his move in the late

Watergate was his watershed

Peter Riddell

A GOOD LIFE
Newspapering and Other Adventures
By Ben Bradlee
Simon & Schuster, £17.99

1960s to run the *Post*.

With the key backing of Katherine Graham, he showed flair and energy in making the paper lively and noticed. His handling of the revelations in the Pentagon Papers over Vietnam and, then Watergate showed that he, and she, had the guts to confront an Administration and be proved right. It was his and the *Post's* finest hour, for all the later excesses of half-baked conspiracy theorist imitators.



Bradlee: courageous

His post-Watergate account is briefer, and at times a touch self-satisfied. From the late 1970s, he was a classic insider and he revels in his friendship with such Washington fixers as the lawyer Edward Bennett

Williams. Bradlee's absence of introspection about the role of the press is a welcome respite from some of the usual American navel-gazing.

Bradlee has faced criticism over what he did, and did not, reveal about his close friendship with his Georgetown neighbour John F. Kennedy. It is always hard for journalists to judge how close to get to politicians, the balance between discretion and disclosure. Bradlee got it about right for the time: after all, he phoned a scoop direct from the President during a White House party.

BRADLEE was a big story journalist with little interest in the day-to-day workings of government or in finance and the arts. The *Post* has not made a further leap forward. It remains a cross between a local Washington paper and a newsletter on the latest political gossip and trends. It lacks the range and depth of *The New York Times*, particularly on foreign affairs; the strength of analysis of *The Wall Street Journal*, especially on the links between politics and finance; and the all-round strengths of the *Los Angeles Times* at its best.

A tale both small and beautiful

Derwent May

THE LITTLE BOOK
By David Hughes
Hutchinson, £9.99

The narrator of David Hughes's new novel is a man called David Hughes. At the age of 61, he has just had a cancerous kidney removed. Now, in an August heatwave, he is convalescing with his wife and his young family in a house on the Isle of Wight overlooking the endless waves of the Solent.

He remembers that, long ago, he had promised to write for his wife a "little book". It was to be "the big exploratory act which any man wanted to share with his love... the letter that said it all and hid everything, the truth as never hitherto known".

He has not written it. But now, faced with the grim possibilities that lie in the wake of his operation, his thoughts turn again to doing it. Now, perhaps, it will only be a book in his mind, which

he will try to "write" while his body tries to restore itself.

At first his thoughts turn back to childhood and Oxford friends. His mind expands, invigorated, as he thinks what they have done and how he too had all those possibilities within him. One is a literary editor, another an Oxford professor, another an MP. He recreates their lives in his imagination as alter egos.

But now he begins to sense something new — an emptiness, a shapelessness in their lives that also mirrors his own life as he looks back on it: quite early on, he says, "my life had

begun to improvise itself, not be what I wanted". However, his "little book" is taking shape. It will be an inspirational book, but one that will proceed by images of failure.

His thoughts now take a further, powerful turn. He imagines the impact of his book on these very characters he has conjured up. It shakes them, and starts changing their lives. His imagination races faster: under the impact of the "little book" in which they themselves appear, his characters start to engage in wild sexual acts, provoke demonstrations and revolts, begin to change the whole fabric of life in Britain. Meanwhile, on the Isle of Wight the marvellous summer goes on. Hughes starts laughing at the extravagance of his fantasy — and

feels his health returning. Is this *Little Book* published by Hutchinson the "little book" we have been reading about? Not exactly. It will not have quite such a dramatic effect on its readers, and I am afraid it will not transform Britain. But it is an amazingly gripping book, considering that its story takes place almost entirely in the narrator's mind. Moreover, if it is not exactly inspirational, it glows with an idealism, an ardent dream of how life could be richer and fuller, that is often very moving.

The real David Hughes — who won the W.H. Smith Literary Award for his novel *The Pork Butcher* in 1984 — also had a kidney removed five years ago, when he was 61. On the evidence of this book, he too has made a splendid recovery.

VALENTINE'S DAY BARGAINS

THE BRITISH must be more romantic than we get credit for, to judge by the response to last week's selection of Valentine's Day offers by tour operators and hotels. *The Times* today provides further ideas for those planning a present more original than red roses or a rude card.

□ **THOMSON** is suggesting you "gift-wrap a city" by taking your partner on special Valentine packages to Paris, Florence or Prague. Prices for two nights in Paris with a dozen red roses start at £169, while four nights in Prague from February 12, with more goodies on arrival, will cost £379. Details: 0990 143503.

□ **LOVE** in a cold climate is the theme of Icelandair's special Valentine offer, which includes a free bottle of champagne to couples flying to Iceland between February 9 and 16. Prices for a three-night break at the Hotel Island start at £271 per person. Details: 0171-388 5599.

□ **A CHATEAU** in Champagne on Valentine's Day is available from Unicorn Holidays. Overnight accommodation, dinner and champagne at Chateau de Fère, plus ferry crossings, cost £140 per person. Details: 01582 834400.

□ **TWO NIGHTS** including February 14 at Les Trois Mousquetaires, a country house hotel close to Aire, a market town 40 miles from

Calais, are on offer from Inntravel. Price, including dinner, champagne, flowers and ferry crossings, is £123 per person. Details: 01653 628862.

□ **ACTION** on Valentine's Day is the suggestion of Anglian Activity Breaks, which provides gift vouchers for 100 pursuits including driving a Russian tank and pampering yourself at a health club, with a night's accommodation afterwards available from £21 per person. Details: 01508 492132.

□ **A FOUR-day** Valentine break at Port Zelande holiday village in Flieland, which offers watersports and was featured on last Saturday's *Blind Date*, is available from Gran Dorada for £215 per person, including ferry crossings, with departures on February 13. Details: 01242 255000.

□ **SAVINGS** of £240 per person are available for holidays including Valentine's Day at the all-inclusive Club Antigua resort from British Airways Holidays. Prices start at £749 per person for seven nights including flights. Details: 01293 723161.

□ **THE EQUATOR** is where you could spend February 14 if you join Journey Latin America's 24-day Tropical trip to Ecuador and Colombia, taking in the Andes and a Caribbean beach. Price: £1,338 per person. Details: 0181-747 5315.

HOTELS

TWO tickets to *An Ideal Husband* at the Haymarket Theatre, London, are included in the Valentine's package offered by the Lowndes Hotel, Belgrave, during the weekends before and after February 14 as well as the day itself. Prices start at £315 per person per night plus VAT. Details: 01753 1234.

□ **SUPERBREAK**'s Valentine breaks include champagne, flowers and an upgrade to a four-poster if available. The Fairfield Manor Hotel, York, for example, costs £90 per person per night half-board. Details: 01904 679999.

□ **FEBRUARY 14** in a monastery is a new idea for lovers, but those pursuing the special offers from Baillifscourt Hotel, West Sussex, may be relieved to know it is a mock medieval building. Details: 01903 723511.

□ **A VALENTINE** dinner dance is taking place at the Waldorf Meridian in the

West End of London, costing £65 per person. Stay the night and enjoy a full English breakfast for £159 per person. Details: 0171-836 2400.

□ **COUPLES** who stay at Glenaeles Hotel, Scotland, this month and fail to find romance can claim a £50 voucher towards their next visit. Price: £177 per couple for one night including "aphrodisiac" dinner and breakfast. Details: 01764 662231.

□ **SPEND** Valentine's Day in Hong Kong's oldest hotel, the Peninsula. Until March 15 the first night for two in a deluxe room costs £380 with subsequent nights at £344. Details through: Leading Hotels of the World: 0800 18123.

□ **BROWN's** Hotel in Mayfair is this month offering a special £15 two-course lunch with a guarantee that if the second course is not served within an hour of ordering, the meal will be free. Details: 0171-493 6020.

□ **LOW-COST** airline Air Belfast has tied up a fly-drive deal with Avis for passengers arriving at Gatwick, Stansted, Belfast and Shannon airports. Inclusive rental rates start at £46.50 and customers are being offered £5-worth of free petrol until February 29. Details: 0345 464748.

□ **MIDDLE** East Airlines has scrapped first-class flights between London and Beirut in favour of an improved business-class product with more comfortable seats and a more lavish meal service. Details: 0171-4935681.

□ **ICELANDAIR** is offering transatlantic business class passengers a free pair of economy-class tickets to France, Belgium or Holland. The offer is valid until the end of May; free flights must be taken by August 31. Details: 0171-388 5599.

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*Price is per person. 2 adults must travel together, with occupancy 3 star hotel B&B, two night stay or a Saturday night.
Subject to availability. Carriage Tours Ltd. ATOL 1596. Airport Taxes are not included.

Hong Kong rush begins

By HARVEY ELLIOTT

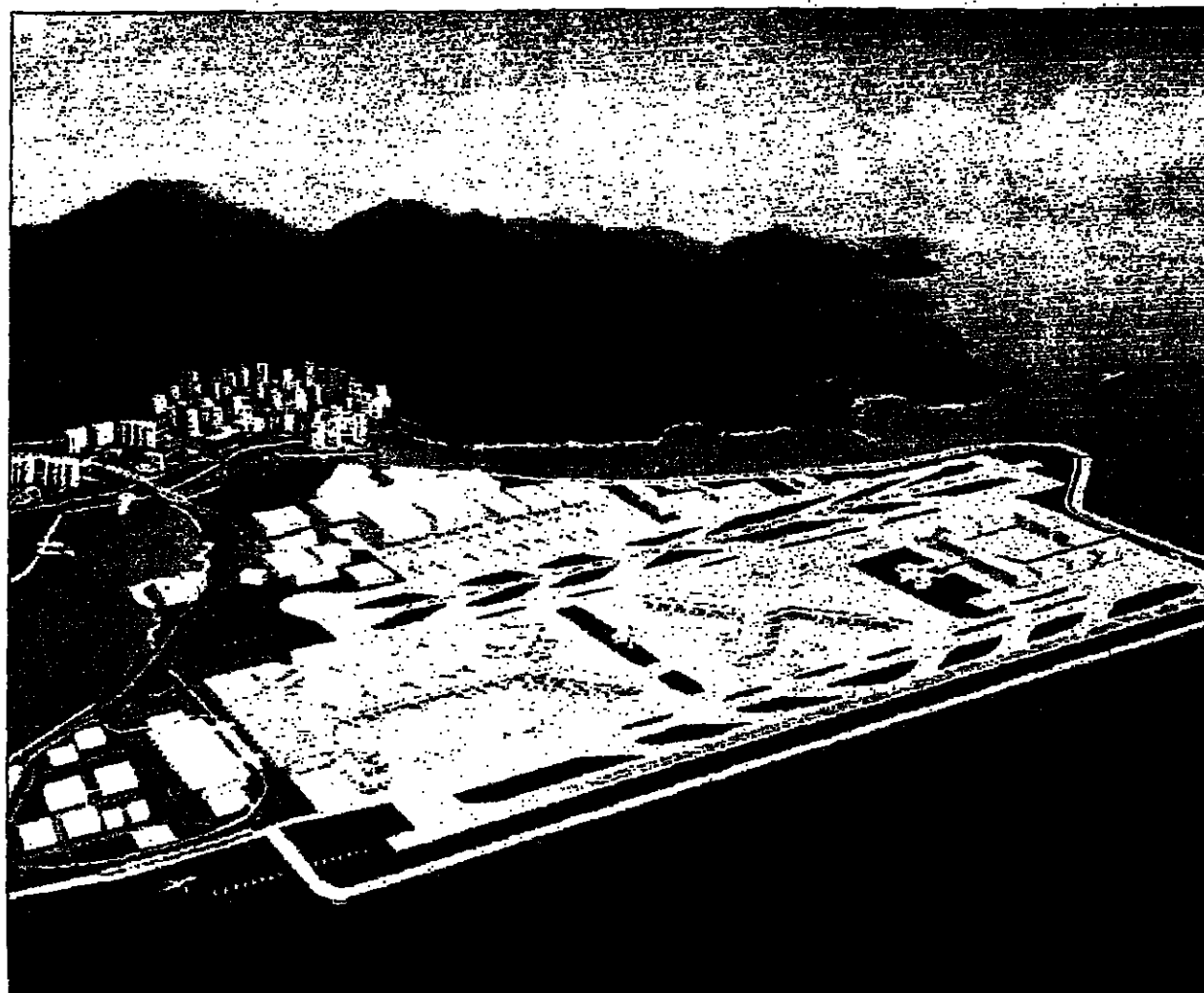
HONG KONG is expecting a surge of Britons keen to visit the colony before it is handed back to China on July 1, 1997.

Changes which the hand-over will inevitably bring are already beginning in the high-rise, high-income, high-tech, high-density group of islands. The "Britishness" is gradually fading, and many of the old colonial buildings have disappeared as concrete, glass and steel buildings change the skyline almost daily.

The traditional trade of tailoring is declining fast as companies move from the teeming streets of Hong Kong island and Kowloon to mainland China, where labour is much cheaper. Much of the old colonial buildings have disappeared as concrete, glass and steel buildings change the skyline almost daily.

The vast majority of the new tourists, however, are not from Britain but from the People's Republic of China and the expanding nations of Asia. Of the ten million people who have visited China in the past 12 months, well over two million came from China, just under two million from Taiwan and almost as many from Japan. The number of British visitors has been sinking slowly to about 350,000, of whom 25 per cent were on business and most of the others stopping briefly on their way to some other Far Eastern holiday destination.

As Hong Kong's economic growth has continued, prices have risen sharply, often making shopping — still the top activity among tourists — as expensive as it is in London. But this has not deterred the tourists from South-East Asia, many of whom can still buy all kinds of goods at 30 per cent less than they can in their home country — and get the latest models much more quickly than at home. That explains why British visitors spent half as much in Hong Kong's shops in 1994 as they did on hotel bills while the Japanese spent twice as much



Soft landing: an artist's impression of the £12 billion 24-hour airport being built on reclaimed land in Hong Kong.

in buying goods as on their hotel rooms.

But Hong Kong is not all about shopping. Its 85 hotels offer 33,490 rooms, and many — such as the Mandarin, the Peninsula and the two Shangri-La hotels — are among the best, and most expensive, in the world.

The millions of glittering lights in the harbour provide views of incredible splendour while up in the New Territories the ancient, mystic way of life goes on — albeit between the tower blocks which have sprung up in many villages.

There are Chinese arts festivals, dragon boat racing, lion

dancing, music, crowded dim-sum restaurants, a funicular railway to the Peak, boats in the harbour, bird sanctuaries, sport galore and the ubiquitous karaoke bars.

Will all this and the ostentatious wealth which pervades Hong Kong be allowed to continue after July 1, 1997? Everyone has a different answer. Some claim that Hong Kong is now so important to the whole Chinese economy that Peking could not possibly interfere. Others give dark warnings that already the sabres are being rattled, the Mao suits are reappearing, the Red Army guards who will

move into the old British Army and Navy bases are being trained and true democracy and dissent will not be tolerated by the rulers in Peking.

One senior Hong Kong official said: "I am convinced that July 1997 will be a comma

and not a full stop in the history of Hong Kong." The Hong Kong Tourist Association has launched a campaign under the title "Wonders Never Cease", to persuade more visitors to come to Hong Kong.

But 50,000 well-to-do Hong Kong families, all skilled managers or business figures, have full British passports which they are holding onto — just in case. They will not hesitate to use them to leave their homeland if the need arises, taking their money with them and bringing about the "doomsday scenario" everyone secretly fears.

Snowfalls leave resorts divided

By GRAHAM DUFFILL

JANUARY snowfalls have largely blessed those countries where the pound carries most value, and left those with strong currencies in poor shape. Italy, Spain, Andorra, America and Canada have enjoyed lashings of snow since Christmas. Large parts of France, Austria and Switzerland, on the other hand, have had only a sprinkling, and Norway is virtually snowless.

For most tour operators it has compounded a January

bookings nightmare. The smart skier has learnt to hold off booking until the last minute and was rewarded last month by mass-market operators cutting prices to rock bottom to fill accommodation in some resorts.

Paul Chase Gardener, of the chalet operator Bladen Lines, said: "Early bookings were weak and, combined with poor snow reports, it meant there was masses of stuff unsold. Selling prices in January were dramatically lower than I can ever remember."

However, February and March bookings were doing well, he said.

Italian holidays continue to outsell last year but the biggest boom is in ski holidays to Canada, which is now so popular it is difficult to find seats on flights to Calgary and Vancouver. Jill White, of the Canadian High Commission, said: "The airlines are carrying twice as many passengers as last year: the Banff/Lake Louise area will more than double the number of British visitors."

Ski the American Dream began taking Britons to ski in America 15 years ago. By 1990 they were still carrying only 500 passengers but last year took 4,000, of whom 45 per cent went to Canada. Alan Reed, a company spokesman, said: "We're laughing all the way to the bank. After a very strong year last year, we are 26 per cent up so far this year."

A series of storms passing over North America has produced huge snowfalls. The base at Lake Louise is 14ft and at Sunshine Village it is 18ft, though temperatures at the start of this week were -32C, rising to a daily high of -18C. Steamboat Springs, Colorado, had 16ft of snow in January alone, and Park City, Utah, 10ft.

In Europe all the major falls in January have come from the south, coating the southern flank of the Alps but leaving the northern side thin.

"The snow follows a line through the Alps roughly from Les Deux Alpes, through Tignes, La Thuile, Chamonix, Zermatt, Saas Fee, Davos and Oberurgel," said David Hearn, of the Ski Club of Great Britain. "The snow has fallen on the windward side and left the lee with nothing new. You can go to Chamonix and look down the Aosta Valley where there are buckets of new snow, while a kilometre away on the other side the snow is old and grey."

Paris by bus for £25 return

By MARTIN SYMINGTON

A NEW international bus company, CityZap, has entered the fiercely competitive London to Paris and Amsterdam routes with a £25 return fare for a twice-daily service to each city from March 1 — with bookings from today.

Travellers must book before the end of February to take advantage of the bargain fare, which will then increase to £55. European Bus, the Dutch owners of CityZap, are targeting 15 to 30-year-olds.

Its marketing partners include MTV, Coca-Cola and Mars, whose products will be provided free on the services. The journeys through the

Channel Tunnel on Le Shuttle will take about seven hours. "We saw a gap in the market for cost-effective travel for young people who want a fast service but one which is within their budget," says Jill van Eyle, head of CityZap.

Eurostar is expected to announce its lowest rail fare from London to Paris today: £59 for a Saturday day-return or for travel on Mondays to Thursdays including a minimum three nights away. For travel including a weekend night away, the fare will be £69. London to Amsterdam via Brussels will cost £77. The offers last until March 31.

Among the most competitive air fares to Paris currently available is £62 on British Midland from Heathrow including a Saturday night stay. Transavia flies from Gatwick to Amsterdam for £69, also including a Saturday night stay. Air UK offers restricted fares from Stansted to Paris from £59 and to Amsterdam from £74.

Air France Holidays is offering return flights to Paris with two nights accommodation in a three-star hotel plus Metro and museum tickets for £99 until the end of March. Details: 0800 968504.

New hotel guides for 1996

By DAVID CHURCHILL

RELAIS & CHATEAUX, the consortium of worldwide luxury hotels, yesterday launched a new 1996 directory of its 410 member hotels.

The directory, which contains photographs and details of all the hotels including 22 new members, is just one of a clutch of glossy directories published by international marketing consortiums. These guides, unlike the AA and Michelin Guides, do not offer an independent rating of the hotels, but provide complete details of their luxury hotels.

Among the several others just published is the 264-page guide from the Small Luxury Hotels of the World group. There are some 205 properties

in 40 countries listed, including Sweden's oldest hotel, the Gripsholms Vardshus, in Mariefred, and a 15th-century fort-palace, the Neerana, in India. A promotion launched with the guide offers the chance of free accommodation with a special "passport" programme: the first 1,000 callers requesting a directory and mentioning the passport programme will get the first hotel "stamp" already in place.

The 68-year-old consortium, Leading Hotels of the World, has also just produced its 1996 guide to more than 300 of the world's most exclusive hotels, including new members in Hungary, South Africa, Zimbabwe and French Polynesia.

The consortium has this year published a separate directory called *Great Affordable*, listing some 160 hotels offering special off-season deals.

The European Connection, from the Massey Partnership, focuses on specially selected smaller UK and continental hotels, while several top Irish hotels, including the Park Hotel Kenmare in Co Kerry, and Dromoland Castle in Co Clare, are included in *Elegant Resorts* new guide.

Relais & Chateaux: 071-287 0987; Small Luxury Hotels of the World: 01372 375116; Leading Hotels of the World: 0800 181 123; European Connection: 071-230 7636; Elegant Resorts: 01244 897771.

Airport hub for Asia

AN AIRPORT bigger than Heathrow is being built on reclaimed land at a cost of more than £12 billion in an attempt to turn Hong Kong into the travel hub of Asia. Harvey Elliott writes.

After months of wrangling which delayed the opening of Chek Lap Kok airport, China, Japan and Britain are now co-operating in one of the most ambitious airport projects ever undertaken.

The existing Kai Tak airport, in the heart of Kowloon, is already having to turn away at least 400 flights a week because it has greatly exceeded its limit of 24 million passengers a year. The new airport will operate 24 hours a day and enabling it to handle initially 35 million passengers a year, growing to 85 million once a second runway is built — more than Heathrow's capacity even with Terminal 5.

The logic behind the decision to build the airport is powerful. Half the world's population lives within four hours' flying time of Hong Kong. Last year, Asia had 25 per cent of the world's airline traffic. This is predicted to grow to 56 per cent by 2010, when the region will have the largest fleet of aircraft in the world.

Cathay Pacific, the Hong Kong-based airline which has a 22.5 per cent Chinese investment, plans to cash in on the boom by moving its entire operation to the new airport. Cathay has developed an intricate plan to link flights more closely with its regional partner Dragonair, which operates 14 flights a week to Peking and 16 to Shanghai, enabling international passengers to make connections to towns and cities throughout China and the Far East.

The airline is investing \$9 billion in new aircraft and equipment and has no qualms about the impending Chinese takeover of Hong Kong.

BRITANNIA Ferries has unveiled a range of short breaks to France and Spain — with a free mobile phone for each booking. Day trips and 24-hour returns to Caen, St Malo, Cherbourg and Roscoff cost £19 for a car and passengers, rising to £69 for eight days' travel, until the end of April. Details: 0990 360360.

□ **A FIVE-DAY** mini-cruise combining Copenhagen and Copenhagen has been packaged by Scandinavian Seaways, costing £99 per person until the end of March and £109 from April until the end of June. Departures are on Sundays from February 4. Details: 0990 333111.

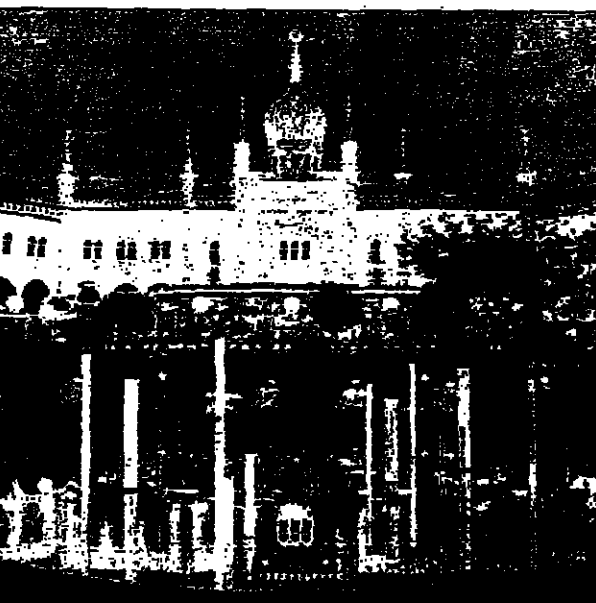
□ **EURODRIVE** has a £75 unrestricted five-day return on Le Shuttle to Calais priced at £136 for a standard return. A £49 five-day return is also available for outbound travel between 11pm and 8am, and £59 for a standard return between the same hours. Travel by April 30. Details: 0181-342 8979.

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Denmark wins cultural crown

FROM CHRISTOPHER FOLLETT IN COPENHAGEN



Tivoli Gardens: reported first loss in its 153-year history

COPENHAGEN has taken over from Luxembourg as Europe's "cultural capital" at a gala ceremony, attended by Queen Margrethe, to launch a year-long programme of more than 1,800 events at a cost of about £115 million.

A hundred imported events include exhibitions of Picasso and Rembrandt, and of Islamic culture. Music festivals will include the BBC Symphony and London Symphony Orchestras, classical soloists, the Kirov Ballet and Britain's Royal Ballet.

Leading the home-grown talent, the Royal Danish Ballet will dance a new *Hamlet* rock ballet on a floating stage on the moat of Elsinore Castle. Danish 19th-century "golden age" and modern Nordic painting will be on

show, as will modern Danish design. Workshops will ponder the future of capital cities in the 21st century.

More than 40 restorations, rebuilding projects, including a stunning new modern art museum, are under way for "cultural capital" year, with city squares getting a facelift and old town houses receiving a coat of new paint.

The "cultural capital" project comes at an opportune time for Tivoli Gardens, Copenhagen's world-renowned amusement park, which reported a loss in 1995 for the first time in its 153-year history. Annual visitors to Denmark's prime tourist attraction have slumped to 3.5 million from more than 4 million.

France hits back

BY HARVEY ELLIOTT

FRANCE is to launch a £1 million advertising campaign on British television next week in an attempt to win back the tourists who have turned their backs on Europe's most popular holiday destination.

Backed by P&O, the ferry company, French regions have collaborated in a series of advertisements to be shown on both ITV and Channel 4, the first national TV campaign launched by France.

The campaign will feature what sounds like English football fans singing "Here we don't go" to get across the message that France does not attract "lager tourists" and is both safe and attractive, especially for families with young children and older people.

At the same time hotels in Paris are combining to offer three nights for the price of two, the Eurostar train is cutting the price of its cheapest return tickets to £59 and Air France has an offer which includes return flights, two nights in a hotel, a Metro pass and transfers from the airport for £99.

Many shops and restaurants, which were also badly affected by the sudden fall in visitor numbers, are offering discounts of up to 20 per cent, plus gifts and other incentives to win back custom.

French hotels, especially in Paris, admit that they are "desperate" for business. The upmarket Baltimore in the

Avenue Kléber, for example, says that less than 20 per cent of the 105 rooms available have been booked so far for February. This is a pattern repeated throughout the capital.

The decision by the French Government to restart nuclear testing had a particularly damaging effect on Japanese and Scandinavian visitors, who stayed away in large numbers throughout the summer.

Then the series of bombings in Paris put off school parties, conventions and other travellers. The strikes, which paralysed the capital in November and December, gave a negative image of France around the world, and the franc gradually gained in strength, especially against the pound, making the country appear massively overpriced compared with rival destinations such as Italy and Spain.

As a result of these problems there was an overall fall in the number of tourists for 1995, when for a time during the spring it had seemed that it would prove to be a record year.

Nonetheless, more than 60 million people still visited France last year and research has shown that it still holds a strong appeal, especially for the British. The new series of promotional campaigns will, it is hoped, stimulate the dormant desire to go there.



Flowers for the occasion — villagers of Burgundy remember the patron saint of vineyards at St Vincent Tournante

Tourists flock to wine festival

BY TONY DAWES

THE PEOPLE of Burgundy did their bit to boost flagging tourism in France by staging a successful and well-organised wine festival dedicated to the anniversary of St Vincent, patron saint of the vineyards, last weekend.

Nearly 100,000 visitors, including tourists from Britain, Belgium, Germany and Switzerland, poured into the village of Auxey-Duresses, which had been selected six years ago to host this year's St Vincent Tournante.

In the intervening years, the village's winemakers joined forces to produce four cuvées

which could be sampled at will by visitors after purchasing a Fr30 (£7.50) ticket which came in the form of a commemorative wine glass.

Other inhabitants of Auxey, which lies in a valley four miles beyond Beaune, had spent years preparing exhibitions and making paper flowers to transform the winter scene into summer.

Green "leaves" had been attached to the bare, pruned vines closest to the church and waxwork models carefully clothed and arranged to re-

create the wine harvest. On the other side of the village, a field of paper poppies glowed amid the gloom, while all the approaches were lined with redolent Christmas trees decorated with paper roses.

"The festival has become increasingly important, not only in promoting the wines of a particular village, but in attracting tourists to a unique event in the middle of winter,"

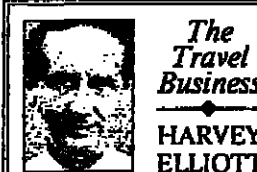
Agnes Diconne, of the organising committee, said. "Although the country as a whole has suffered a drop in

visitors, we have heard more British voices at the festival this year than ever before."

Mme Diconne's grandfather, Paul, was among seven villagers who were made honorary members of the Brotherhood of Winemakers at a ceremony during the festival. Now 91, he had first come to the village to work in the vineyards before acquiring his own land and developing a successful family wine-growing business.

The ceremony followed a procession led by knights of the brotherhood, accompanied by marching bands.

Arriving to a roar of anger



The Travel Business HARVEY ELLIOTT

NOTHING sends those who live under or even near the Heathrow flight path into paroxysms of anger like the roar of a jumbo jet as it begins its final approach in the small hours of the morning after a long overnight journey from the Far East.

I was one of 377 people on board a jumbo jet which came in over Windsor at 5.20am on Sunday. And we were not even the first aircraft to land that morning. No wonder the locals complain and demand to know why these wretched planes cannot leave them undisturbed just a little longer.

The problem revolves around the development of super long-range aircraft such as the Boeing 747-400 and the Airbus A340, which can now reach London non-stop in flights lasting more than 14 hours.

My flight — CX 251, Cathay Pacific's daily 747 service from Hong Kong to Heathrow — left Hong Kong's Kai Tak airport at 11.30pm, the last flight of the day to London.

It could not leave later because Kai Tak — at the heart of a crowded city — shuts down at midnight.

The route is longer than it need be because of a complex dispute between Britain and China over air services. The Chinese, to put pressure on Britain in negotiations over Hong Kong, have refused to allow aircraft to fly through their airspace on their way to Russia along an airway known as Bravo 330. So Cathay, British Airways and Virgin jets have to fly much further south over Iran or

Afghanistan, adding up to an hour to the flight time.

Because Hong Kong is eight hours ahead of London, the 14½-hour flight means that the jet should arrive at dawn, still too early for the local residents' peace and quiet. When the headwinds are light it arrives even earlier. Flying on the northern route, if approved, would cut an hour from the journey time so that in the winter the landing would be at about 4.30am.

In two years Hong Kong is to get a new airport, built on an island, which will be open for 24 hours a day. It would, therefore, be possible for the jets to take off at, for example, 2.30am, instead of 11.30pm and arrive at a less disturbing time.

But an early-morning departure is inconvenient for passengers, and in any case there are no landing slots at Heathrow in the middle of the day to accept the rescheduled flights.

Why not switch to daytime flights leaving at midday instead of midnight? The same holds true — a lack of slots. And passengers hate travelling for 12 hours or more through the day when sleep is impossible and jet lag is made many times worse. What can be done? Suggestions please, to Cathay Pacific, British Airways or Virgin.

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Convention applies to claim made under void contract

Kleinwort Benson Ltd v Glasgow City Council

Before Lord Justice Leggatt, Lord Justice Roch and Lord Justice Millett

[Judgment January 25]

A claim for restitution of money paid under a contract, which was a nullity because of the recipient's want of capacity to enter into it, was a matter "relating to a contract" within the meaning of article 5(1) of the Brussels Convention on Jurisdiction and the Enforcement of Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters 1968, enacted by the Civil Jurisdiction and Judgments Act 1982.

Accordingly, the English court had jurisdiction, pursuant to the special jurisdiction conferred by article 5, to hear the claim of the plaintiff bank against the defendant, domiciled in Scotland, for recovery of money paid under the terms of seven written interest rate swap contracts, such contracts having been held subsequently by the House of Lords to be void.

The Court of Appeal so held by a majority. Lord Justice Leggatt dissenting, in a reserved judgment allowing the appeal of Kleinwort Benson Ltd against the order of Mr Justice Hirst (The Times March 17, 1992) [1993] QB 429 in favour of Glasgow City Council on its application to set aside the service of the plaintiff's writ on it on the ground that the proper forum for any claim against it was Scotland.

Leave was granted to appeal to the House of Lords. Article 5 of the 1968 Convention, as set out in Schedule 4 to the 1982 Act, provides: "A person domiciled in a part of the United Kingdom may, in another part of the United Kingdom, be sued: (1) in matters relating to a contract, in the courts for the place of performance of the obligation in question..." (3) In matters relating to tort, delict or quasi-delict, in the courts for the place where the harmful event occurred..."

Mr Thomas Beazley and Mr Adrian Briggs for the plaintiff bank; Mr Michael Burton, QC and Mr Jonathan Tecks for Glasgow.

LORD JUSTICE LEGGATT, dissenting, adopted the facts as set out by the Court of Appeal [1994] QB 404, 411-412 on an application for a reference to the Court of Justice of the European Communities under article 177 of the EC Treaty (Cm 483).

He said that in its simplest form the swap agreement was an agreement between two parties whereby one paid to the other, over a period of months or years, sums calculated by reference to the difference between a fixed rate of

interest and the current market rate of interest from time to time. Its essential feature was that it was a futures contract, the financial outcome of which depended on future movements in interest rates. From 1982 onwards a number of local authorities came to use them. All such transactions were held by the House of Lords in *Hazell v de la Cruz* to be void because of the recipient's want of capacity to enter into them. There followed claims in the Commercial Court, mostly by banks against local authorities.

So far the Court of Appeal had held that the bank was entitled to recover the balance standing to its credit of the authority when the transactions were entered into by the bank. The decision was in *Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale v Islington London Borough Council* (The Times December 30, 1993) [1994] 1 WLR 938.

The plaintiff bank sought restitution in September 1991 of £807,230, the sum then outstanding in the credit of the defendant authority under the swap arrangements. The authority contended that the proper place to bring proceedings was in the courts of Scotland. Mr Burton acknowledged that the principal reason for that was that the period of limitation which was or might be applicable was shorter in Scotland.

His Lordship said that the jurisdiction issue arose under Schedule 4 to the 1982 Act, which set out in relation to countries of the United Kingdom provisions comparable with those in the Brussels Convention in relation to contracting states.

For purposes of the present case what proved determinative was that the principal reason for that was that the period of limitation which was or might be applicable was shorter in Scotland.

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the matter submitted to it by the Court of Appeal. As the European Court had acknowledged, the English court was free to decide whether the interpretation given by the European Court was equally valid for the purposes of the application of English law based on the Convention.

Although regard was to be had to European law, so that English law would, where possible, be so interpreted as not to conflict with it, that did not entitle the present court to reach a conclusion at variance with English law in the interests of applying its own view of an uncertain and disputed principle of European law.

Mr Beazley submitted, *inter alia*, that the relevant articles of Schedule 4, as of the Brussels Convention, had to be independently interpreted; so the rules about jurisdiction did not affect the classification of an action in order to determine the applicable principles of liability. The jurisdictional concepts had to be interpreted chiefly by reference to the system and objectives of the Convention so as to ensure its efficacy.

He contended that restitutionary claims did not fall into a single category. The language, system and objectives of the Brussels Convention strongly suggested the expression "in matters relating to a contract" in article 5 should include a claim for recovery of moneys paid under a contract which one party had no capacity to make.

It might legitimately be said that the payments in the present case were made under a contract. For purposes of an independent, as distinct from a national, interpretation no distinction could properly be drawn between a contract which was void, and a contract which was or was to be avoided.

He relied particularly on article 10(1)(e) of the Rome Convention on the Law applicable to Contractual Obligations 1980 implemented by section 2 of, and Schedule 1 to, the Contract (Applicable Law) Act 1990 as an example of the consequences of nullity being treated for purposes of European law as governed by the law applicable to a contract.

Mr Burton submitted that restitution on the ground of unjust enrichment was a different cause of action from contract or tort. His submission was on the basis that the interpretation of Schedule 4 was, strictly speaking, a matter for the English court by contract with Scotland or Northern Ireland, was to prevail. That was made clear by the judgment of the European Court (The Times April 17, 1995) [1995] 3 WLR 866, 889-890, paras 14-22 in the present case, when declining jurisdiction, to answer

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national law there was no contract. The case was a guide to the proper approach to article 5(1).

Further, the importance of article 10(1)(e) of the Rome Convention was that it demonstrated that European law did not treat a void contract as a contract which did not have and had never had any existence. It was a contract albeit a void contract.

The word "obligation" in article 5(1) was not confined to contractual obligations. Had that been the intention of the drafters of the Convention, or the parliamentary draftsman, then the word "contractual" would have qualified "obligation". The absence of any qualification threw light on the meaning to be given to the words "a contract".

There was ample authority that the question of jurisdiction was not to be determined by an application of national law. The result was desirable because it would give concurrent jurisdiction to the courts of the country, the law of which would most probably govern the dispute between the parties. They appeared to depend on the law of the country where a defendant was domiciled might have little to do with the dispute, for example, the *Martin Peters* case. In the present case, if the matter were to be heard in Scotland, the English court would have to apply English law.

In his Lordship's judgment, Mr Beazley's interpretation of article 5 achieved the objective of conferring jurisdiction on the national court territorially best qualified to determine the present dispute.

It did not follow that all claims for restitution based on unjust enrichment would come within the article, because the basis of the claim in many such cases would be other than the existence of a void contract, because the contract was void, was a nullity and never existed.

His Lordship accepted Mr Beazley's interpretation of article 5(1) as being consistent with the *Martin Peters* case and *Arado* (1982) ECR I-539, 1554, paragraphs 10 and 11.

If the words "a contract" included a contract void ab initio it could not be doubted that actions to recover moneys paid in the mistaken belief that there was a valid contract between the parties had to be "matters in relation to a contract".

Although the *Martin Peters* case was not an exact parallel to the present case because there the relationship between the Dutch association and the German construction company, a member of the association, as one of contract, it was similar in that, as in the present case, under the

jurisdiction was not allocated according to the remedy sought. Provided that the matter related to a contract, the jurisdiction conferred was available whether the plaintiff sought to enforce the contract, either specifically or by way of damages for breach, or to escape from it and recover money paid under it. Further, jurisdiction was not allocated by reference to the cause of action.

The words "matters relating to a contract" were intentionally indefinite, and were not to be equated with words such as "contractual causes of action" or "the enforcement of contractual obligations" or even "claims based on contract".

While national laws of contract differed, there was a general sense in which the word "contract" was understood by the signatories to the Convention: a contract was a consensual arrangement intended to create legal relations and to be legally enforceable.

His Lordship was not persuaded by Mr Burton's powerful arguments that "contract" in article 5 did not include a void contract. They appeared to depend on the kind of analysis employed by a national law in the classification of causes of action for domestic purposes, rather than the very broad and unanalytical approach of the Convention.

Even if every member state treated a contract as a nullity if one of the parties lacked capacity, that should not be treated as if it were a rule of national law and of universal application.

In the present case the parties, purporting to enter into a contract, assumed obligations to each other and intended them to be legally enforceable. When parties so acted, the intended place of performance was no less relevant to the obligation in question than the place of performance of the supposed obligation.

There was a real difference between the case where negotiations had not led to a concluded contract, where there was no contract at all, and the case where they had led to a contract, so that there was a contract in fact, but one of the parties lacked contractual capacity, so that there was no contract in law.

In the present case the European Commission, the United Kingdom, France and Spain, as well as the plaintiff bank had submitted, when the case was referred by the Court of Appeal to the European Court, that the question referred

should be answered in the affirmative, namely that the bank's claim was in a matter relating to a contract. Only the defendant authority and Germany submitted it should be answered in the negative.

Three considerations persuaded his Lordship as to the correctness of the plaintiff's submission. First, in most cases the validity of the contract would be in issue. It would not be consistent with the objectives of the Convention if a court having jurisdiction to decide the contract's validity did not also have jurisdiction to decide the consequences, or if it had jurisdiction to grant relief in one event and not in the other.

Second, it was often notoriously difficult to distinguish between contractual and restitutionary causes of action. Claims in quantum meruit, for example, were usually thought of as contractual and in most situations were clearly matters relating to a contract. But there was a respectable case for classifying all such claims as restitutionary, and in some situations they clearly were.

Third, if the claim was properly regarded as a matter relating to a contract, then the court having jurisdiction under article 5(1) was the court for the place where the supposed contractual obligation should have been performed, not the place where the unjust enrichment occurred and the restitutionary obligation arose. That produced a scheme for the allocation of jurisdiction which was both coherent and satisfying.

The defendant authority's arguments all proceeded from three basic assumptions: 1 That all member states recognised the existence of three categories of civil actions: contractual, delictual and restitutionary, with broadly the same lines of demarcation.

2 That all restitutionary claims had to be treated alike; and 3 That they fell outside the article. In his Lordship's view the structure of the Convention precluded that analysis. Its failure to provide specifically for restitutionary claims had to be due to a recognition of the fact that they overlapped with contractual and delictual claims, and that the lines of demarcation were not identical in the various national laws.

For example, a claim to recover money paid under a valid contract where there was a total failure of consideration was a restitutionary claim in a contractual context; or restitutionary claims for wrongs were delictual or quasi-delictual.

Accordingly, his Lordship rejected the submission that all restitutionary claims necessarily fell outside article 5. Solicitors: Clifford Chance, Lewis Silkin.

Son of Crown Court usher acted regularly as a juror

Regina v Salt

Before Lord Justice Staughton, Mr Justice Macpherson of Cluny and Judge Cower

[Judgment January 29]

A close relative of one of the staff of a court, who attended regularly as a juror in that court, came within the spirit if not the letter of the disqualification for jury service contained in Schedule 1 of the Juries Act 1974.

The Court of Appeal so stated when allowing an appeal by Frederick Arthur Salt against his conviction on June 20, 1995 at Stoke-on-Trent Crown Court (Mr Recorder Warner and a jury) of burglary and assault with intent to resist arrest.

Mr Antony Longworth, as assigned by the Registrar of Criminal Appeals, for the appellant; Mr Peter McCartney for the Crown.

LORD JUSTICE STAUGHTON said that the son of one of the ushers at the crown court had been called on by his father to sit as a member of the jury when the number of jurors available at that court was insufficient. A summons was issued, a ballot card created, and the son became one of the 12 jurors at the trial of the appellant.

It had come to the attention of their Lordships that the son had sat as a member of the jury in the crown court on five or six occasions during the previous year.

Under Schedule 1 to the 1974 Act, among the list of persons ineligible for jury service, there was an entry: "Officers and staff of any court, if their work is wholly or mainly concerned with the day-to-day administration of the court." The son of an usher, who regularly attended as a juror, could well be said to be within the spirit of that disqualification. He had become in danger of being regarded as an establishment person.

There was no rule of law that the selection of jurors had to be at random, but every effort should be made, so far as practicable, to ensure that the selection was random.

The selection of this juror exceeded anything which could reasonably be described as random or random so far as practicable.

Solicitors: Crown Prosecution Service, Staffordshire.

Turner v Plasplugs Ltd

Before Sir Thomas Bingham, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Peter Gibson and Lord Justice Schiemann

[Judgment January 26]

Where a plaintiff had been granted legal aid limited to cover specific procedural steps, the certificate was spent once those steps had been accomplished.

Accordingly, where the certificate had not been discharged but the specific steps had been completed, he was not protected from liability for costs by section 17 of the Legal Aid Act 1988 as a legally assisted person in respect of any steps taken outside the scope of the certificate.

The Court of Appeal so held, dismissing an appeal by the plaintiff, Jeffrey Turner, from Judge Ford, who, in the Patents County Court, on the plaintiff's filing notice of discontinuance of his action against the defendant, Plasplugs Ltd, had refused his application for an order that his liability for costs was limited as if section 17 of the 1988 Act applied.

The plaintiff was granted a legal aid certificate "to take proceedings against the defendant for breach of patent rights" - limited to obtaining further evidence and thereafter counsel's opinion as to merits and quantum, to include sending of proceedings or a defence (and counterclaim) if counsel so advised.

Those steps were completed and thereafter the plaintiff, without further reference to the legal aid area committee for an extension of the certificate, issued proceedings. After considering the defence and

counterclaim served by the defendant, counsel for the plaintiff felt unable to recommend extension of the certificate and the plaintiff sought to discontinue the action.

Mr Gilead Cooper for the plaintiff; Mr Gregory Chambers for the defendant.

THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that the appeal raised an issue of considerable practical importance on the legal effect of a legal aid certificate granted to the present plaintiff: where the certificate was limited by reference not to particular claims or issues but to specific procedural steps or stages.

Limitations of that type had fallen for consideration in *Dugan v Williamson* [1964] Ch 59 and *Boorman v Godfrey* [1981] 1 WLR 1100.

The plaintiff had argued that he was at all times, in the terminology of the 1988 Act "a legally assisted person" as defined in section 2(1) with the result that he was entitled to the benefit of section 17.

The question was, since the plaintiff had been assessed as having a nil contribution, whether section 17 applied to the present facts.

In the absence of authority, but having regard to the language of the 1988 Act and the Civil Legal Aid (General) Regulations (SI 1989 No 339), his Lordship would regard the answer to that question as clear. The plaintiff did not have the benefit of a certificate to issue proceedings. That was something done without the benefit of legal aid.

There was no suggestion that the defendant incurred any significant costs before the issue of proceedings. It incurred the relevant costs preparing and delivering its defence to proceedings which the plaintiff had no authority from the legal aid committee to issue.

His Lordship could not see how, in relation to those costs, the plaintiff was to be regarded as a legally assisted person. That was exactly what he was not. He had been so for the accomplishment of three clearly defined procedural steps. They had been accomplished. There was strictly no need to discharge the certificate. It was spent. Everything it authorised had been done.

The plaintiff had argued that *Dugan's* case and *Boorman's* case compelled a different result. His Lordship examined both cases. The effect of the former decision was both clear and correct. The latter decision was distinguishable. In that case the three procedural steps for which the certificate provided had not been completed. Here they had.

If *Boorman's* case was good authority for the proposition that a certificate protected the beneficiary against orders for costs during its currency, even though it was limited to certain procedural steps and the costs in question had not been incurred in relation to any of those steps, the case did not entitle the present plaintiff to protection against costs, unless that case was also authority for the proposition that a certificate granted to cover certain procedural steps or stages protected the assisted party against an order for costs until the certificate was discharged.

are still at a formative stage: (b) adequate information on which to respond; (c) adequate time in which to respond; (d) conscientious consideration by an authority of a response to consultation; see also *Rosell v Hubbard Group Services Ltd* [1995] 1 WLR 1529.

Their Lordships also accepted that the required consultation could be directly with the employee affected or with their representatives.

In the present case such discussions took place with the union representatives. The proposals had been formulated, and there was no indication that the trade unions had been given any adequate time within which to respond, nor had any indication been given that the respondents were prepared to give any real consideration to any response from the union.

If there had been no specific reference at the meetings to the selection procedures and the assessment method, then the only possible conclusion was that there had been no proper consultation.

Law agents: L & L Lawrence; Aiken Nairn, WS.

That was not a sound proposition. *Littaur v Steegles Palmer* [1986] 1 WLR 287 showed that the certificate did not have to be discharged if it was spent. In the present case, had counsel advised against proceeding and so declined to serve proceedings it would have been unnecessary to return to the legal aid committee to seek discharge of the certificate.

The certificate had covered all that had been done and there was nothing more to do. It was now spent. The only purpose of returning to the committee would have been to obtain an extension. That could have been done and it was plain that had application been duly made authority to issue proceedings would have been granted.

Solicitors: Mildred & Beaumont, Battersea; Eversheds, Nottingham.

Plaintiff not protected when legal aid certificate spent

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As she walks on stage at the Southern Charm Pageant, Asia will be wearing make-up, lipstick, rouge and an outfit which has cost \$1,000 to make. For now she is rehearsing her song in the kitchen at home, thrusting out her left hip during the second of these lines from the old Brenda Lee hit, *Sweet Nothings*.

"Sittin' in baby tryin' to read my book, My baby gives me that special look."

In certain circumstances the scene would be of passing interest and perhaps risible. In the circumstances we consider today a more serious reaction is required, for Asia is five years old. So is her main rival, Brooke, another blonde.

Their parents, and especially their mothers, are no doubt good Southern folk. As no point in *Under the Sun: Painted Beauties* (BBC2) last night did either mother show so much as a quail about

placing their child in a meat market, about encouraging the perception that to be some kind of child-woman, judged entirely on superficial appearance, is a good thing.

This was quite the most shocking television programme I have seen in some time. It was all the better, if the word can apply, for being transmitted with a flat narration which contained no comment. Parents on the beauty pageant circuit, a peculiarly Southern white phenomenon, were left condemned by their actions.

The prizes are big: cars, holidays, thousands of dollars in cash. Contestants as young as three months are crowned at by the pageant host. The Southern Charm Pageant, biggest in the South, lasts for three days and includes sections on beauty, personality and singing.

Asia, from Baton Rouge, Louisiana, won her first contest when she

was nine months old after which, her father said, "we really got addicted". By "we" he presumably means himself and his wife, for the prospect of a nine-month-old child becoming addicted to beauty contests is not a likely one.

Asia soon got the idea, as she announced to the camera from her front porch: "I like to go where the cars are 'cos my grandma really wants a car and we want money, money, money." Asia's parents, of course, already have a car, a sort of mobile rehearsal room: "It's a lot of fun," her mother said. "We stay in the car most of the day."

Brooke, too, is a sophisticate when it comes to car travel: every two weeks she and her mother make a 400-mile round trip to Nashville to visit Brooke's voice coach, who says she has come on a treat. Her pitch is near perfect.

One can only guess as to what

REVIEW



Peter Barnard

condition her sense of proportion is in. Her teeth, though, are also perfect. For contests, a plate is inserted where milk teeth have left a gap by inconsiderately falling out but even this is not much use when second teeth start to push through. Her mother sighed: "Mother Nature has kicked in, there's nothing we can do about it."

At the end of the pageant, which Brooke won, with Asia third, the

former's mother was ecstatic while the latter's was bitter and resentful of the judges. Brooke's mother said: "I was pleased. I thought she looked like a Barbie doll."

This announcement, made with pride and not a trace of irony, was capped by Asia's mother: "I don't think it's right what they do to innocent children." She said it but I don't think "they" are the problem.

The kind of society that produces child beauty contests would make an interesting study for Francis Fukuyama, whose *The End of History* was at once a bestseller and the centre of intense critical debate. Most of his detractors took the title too literally, for by "the end of history" Fukuyama meant that the collapse of the Eastern bloc had ended the battle between capitalism and communism in favour of the former. But try expressing that in a title aimed at the bestseller lists.

Fukuyama was interviewed by Andrew Marr in *The Big Idea* (BBC2), an interesting but at times listless conversation mainly focused on *Trust*, Fukuyama's new book analysing what he calls "high trust" and "low trust" societies. By his definition, trust is the extent to which societies have strong institutions — government, church, social structures — which produce freedom within stability; thus he defines Germany as high trust and southern Italy as low trust.

What about Britain? "A hard country to categorise," Why? Because whereas Britain has the structures and the stability it has retained the class system, which tends to organise society in a horizontal way.

If Hetty Wainthropp Investigates (BBC1) is to generate a second series it can only be on the popularity of Patricia Routledge, rather than any dramatic quality.

The stories are watchable and the first in the series promised a pleasant if undemanding 50 minutes in the middle of the evening.

Since then, not much. Last night's penultimate episode about the search for a missing young man with a mental disorder never caught fire. I do not share the view that a 60-year-old woman suddenly turning detective lacks credibility; on that basis Miss Marple would be a non-runner. But success calls, in some measure, for the expansion of characters and none in *Wainthropp* has expanded by a millimetre.

Too much hangs on Routledge and too much of her part hangs on quirky aphorisms and the kind of ooh-ee-ness whose shelf-life expired years ago. One of the mysteries of television is the patchiness of BBC evening drama: Monday's *Our Friends in the North* and Wednesday's *Wainthropp* are from different planets.

- BBC1**
- 6.00am Business Breakfast (13710)
 - 7.00am BBC Breakfast News (9105994)
 - 9.10am Kilroy Television News (9105994)
 - 10.00am News (C40442) Regional news and weather (304442) 10.05am Not Cook, Won't Cook (5787401)
 - 10.30am Good Morning Including at 11.00am News (C40442) (10997)
 - 12.00pm News (C40442) and Weather (8485970)
 - 12.05pm Pebble Mill (1) (7131820)
 - 12.50pm Regional News (1548420)
 - 1.00pm One O'Clock News (C40442) (54468)
 - 7.10pm News (C40442) (513979) 1.50pm The Flying Doctors (C40442) (559159) 2.35pm This is Your Life (C40442) (3912468)
 - 3.05pm Timekeepers (9916333) 3.30pm Yogi Berra (1) (361802) 3.35pm The Morph Line (1589153) 3.45pm Dinosauries (1) (716333) 4.10pm The Philanthropist (C40442) (5175623) 4.35pm The Really Wild Show (C40442) (5268820) 5.00pm Newsround (C40442) (2140523) 5.10pm Grange Hill (C40442) (1987062)
 - 5.35pm Neighbours (1) (C40442) (5) (494538) N.I.: 5.35pm Inside Usher
 - 6.00pm Six O'Clock News (C40442) and weather (7)
 - 6.30pm Regional News Magazine (30) N.I.: 6.30pm Neighbours (1) (C40442) (5)
 - 7.00pm Top of the Pops (C40442) (5420)
 - 7.30pm EastEnders. David forces Ricky to make a dramatic decision (C40442) (5)
 - 8.00pm The Vet. A Fresh Start. Mystery surrounds Diane Lambton's kennel manager as Chris and Jennifer make a concerted effort to save her stud-wolfhound (C40442) (720081)
 - 8.50pm Animal Hospital. Horses. Highlights from past visits to the Harroworth Hospital in London (C40442) (513333)
 - 9.00pm Nine O'Clock News (C40442) Regional News and weather (842)
 - 9.30pm French and Saunders. Comedy sketches, film spoofs and songs from Dawn French, and Jennifer Saunders. Includes a take-off of Quentin Tarantino's *Pulp Fiction* (C40442) (520791)
 - 10.00pm Inside Story: On My Feet Again (880739)
 - N.I.: 10.00pm Spotlight (14642) (and WALES) 10.30pm News (C40442) 11.20pm Question Time. 12.20pm Newsround. 12.40pm Hunger for Faith (1475163) 12.40pm 2.20pm Film: Moon over Parador (784531) WALES: 10.00pm The State (14642)
 - 10.50pm Question Time. On the panel tonight are MPs Chris Smith, Alan Duncan and Emma Nicholson and Rufus Lee, head of policy unit at the Institute of Directors. (C40442) (763529)
 - 11.50pm Hunger for Faith. Rana Kabbani presents the second of a four-part series to mark Ramadan (524791)
 - 12.10pm Film: A Nightingale Sang in Berkeley Square (1979) starring David Niven, Richard Jordan and Gloria Grahame. Comedy thriller about a London gangster pursuing former convict Pinky Green to take part in a daring bank robbery. Directed by Ralph Thomas (535395)
 - 2.00pm-2.55pm Weather (7193734)

- BBC2**
- 6.00am Business and Work (11352)
 - 7.00am Breakfast News (C40442) (1382772)
 - 7.15pm Lancelotti (1) (3371028) 7.40pm Teenage Mutant Hero Turtles (1) (9634772) 8.05pm Blue Peter (1) (C40442) (1389933)
 - 8.35pm The Record (1) (9993894)
 - 9.00pm For the Love of It All. A profile of Hugh Lupton, a storyteller (1) (4792197)
 - 9.05pm Daytime on Two. Educational programmes. Plus, for children, 10.00pm-10.25pm Playdays (578772)
 - 2.00pm Tales of the Tooth Fairies (1) (526791)
 - 2.05pm Puppypod Tales (1) (526792)
 - 2.10pm The Andrew Neil Show. Viewers question the newsmakers (5) (401284)
 - 3.00pm News (C40442) and weather. Westminster with Nick Ross (4031081)
 - 3.35pm News (C40442) and weather (1217807)
 - 4.00pm Today's the Day. History quiz (1) (1)
 - 4.30pm Ready, Steady, Cook with Fern Britton (5)
 - 5.00pm The Oprah Winfrey Show. (C40442) (5) (7734994)
 - 5.40pm News. Caribbean. The writer and restaurateur Robert Carter travels around the Caribbean, preparing distinctive dishes of the different islands (916333)
 - 6.00pm Star Trek: Deep Space Nine. Science-fiction adventures. (C40442) (552913)
 - 6.45pm They Who Dare. An attempt on the world paragliding distance record (5) (422130)
 - 7.00pm Waiting for God (1) (C40442) (3082)
 - 7.30pm First Sight: London Needs You. Londoners say what they would do if they were in charge (4). NORTHERN IRELAND: 7.30pm Newsround. 7.55pm Our Roving Reporter. WALES: 7.30pm David's Army. EAST: 7.30pm Matter of Fact. MIDLANDS: 7.30pm Midlands Report. NORTH: 7.30pm North East. NORTH WEST: 7.30pm Close Up North. SOUTH: 7.30pm Southern Eye. SOUTH WEST: 7.30pm Close Up.



Rise and fall of Terry Maher (8.00pm)

- 8.00pm My Brilliant Career: Terry Maher — A Tale of the Unexpected. (C40442) (5) (2710)
- 8.30pm Jeremy Clarkson's. The world. Jeremy Clarkson visits Texas. (C40442) (5) (5517)
- 9.00pm Traces of Guilt: White Collar, White Coat. How forensic science is used in the fight against crime. (C40442) (5) (929371)
- 9.50pm Potted Histories. The Swiss Cheese Plant. (C40442) (5) (545081)
- 10.00pm Game On (1) (C40442) (12284)
- 10.30pm Newsnight. (C40442) (552825)
- 11.15pm Late Review introduced by Mark Lawson (432536) 11.55pm Weather (348468)
- 12.00pm The Midnight Hour (1) (50734)
- 12.30pm-6.00pm The Learning Zone

- CHOICE**
- My Brilliant Career: Terry Maher — A Tale of the Unexpected. (C40442) (5) (2710)
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 - 12.00pm The Midnight Hour (1) (50734)
 - 12.30pm-6.00pm The Learning Zone

A former pupil of Terry Maher's school in working-class Manchester, reckons one quarter of the boys have achieved something, half are unemployed and the rest in prison. Maher was definitely an achiever. He was the rough-edged accountant who came south to London, took on the book trade and shook it to the roots. He bought Dillons from London University and turned it into Britain's most profitable bookshop. From this base he set out to smash the Net Book Agreement, which had prevented price competition. What did Maher was not an ideal book trade but the recession. He went on expanding, the debts piled up and the banks closed in. Maher reflected on his rise and fall with measured detachment and you feel he will be back.

Scandals
Channel 4, 9.00pm
Debi Mills from Nottingham works in bridal wear but not, she hopes, for much longer. Hair in curlers and a long, long dress, she is auditioning for the Haven holiday camp chain. Her number is the appropriately titled *But from Queen, I Want to Break Free*. If her potential employers like her act, and can overlook her smutty additions to Queen's lyrics, the job of Havenmate could be hers for the holiday season. This is the first of a three-part excursion into *Hi-Fi* on television, updated from the 1950s to the 1990s. On the early evidence life has changed. But it is difficult to remember a scene in the *David Croft* Jimmy Perry sitcom comparable to the one in which the new Havenmates are warned about sexual liaisons. "Four pregnancies last year," observes the entertainment officer, "so someone's not listening, are they?"

Annie's Bar
Channel 4, 9.30pm
Since for the sake of topicality, this political soap opera is being recorded close to transmission its quality can only be guessed at in advance. The concept looks promising, a backdrop on the off-duty lives of backbench MPs as they congregate at a favourite drinking spot. Although this is fiction, you can expect echoes of what real MPs do, and sleaze is not excluded. The well-known faces in the cast, including Jonathan Coy, Eamon Boland and Gavin Richards, are distributed equally among the main parties, but if political balance is maintained, reverence towards the elected is not. The opening plot has a Conservative (Dominic Taylor) winning a by-election, something that rarely happens in real life these days, and learning the political facts of life from the party whip (Larry Lamb).

- HTV**
- 6.00am GMTV (2726538)
 - 9.25pm Win, Lose or Draw (1) (3407333)
 - 9.55pm Regional News (Teletext) (5703449)
 - 10.00pm The Times... the Place (1) (1954468)
 - 10.35pm This Morning (9340913)
 - 12.20pm Regional News (Teletext) (7143420)
 - 12.30pm News and weather (Teletext) (1041284)
 - 12.55pm Shortland Street (1) (6363420)
 - 1.20pm Coronation Street (1) (Teletext) (2512371)
 - 1.50pm Home and Away (Teletext) (5) (9494420)
 - 2.20pm Chain Letters (Teletext) (5) (2382807)
 - 2.50pm Vanessa (Teletext) (1) (3996420)
 - 3.20pm News (233739)
 - 3.25pm Regional News (Teletext) (2225710)
 - 3.30pm The Riddlers (1615284) 3.40pm Wizard (1) (1) (3622994) 3.50pm Rupert (716994)
 - 4.20pm Mike and Angelo (1) (6169597)
 - 4.45pm Reboot II (Teletext) (1) (2561212)
 - 5.10pm A Country Practice (1) (5857178)
 - 5.40pm News and weather (Teletext) (10159)
 - 6.00pm Home and Away. Angel feels she is losing her son (1) (Teletext) (5) (430381)
 - 6.25pm HTV News (Teletext) (641994)
 - 7.00pm Emmerdale. Scott is on the run and Chris finally oversteps the mark with Rachel (Teletext) (5) (7888)
 - 7.30pm Survival: Under the Moon. Observing the responses of four marine animals to the full moon (Teletext) (5) (10)
 - 8.00pm The Bill: Sounds of Decency. Sister and Garfield struggle to keep the peace when love rivals light. (Teletext) (6536)



Paramedics at the ready (8.30pm)

- 8.30pm Blues and Twos: East-Am 123. The Ardoyne ambulance crew try to save a pensioner who has collapsed during the Orange Day Parade in Belfast (Teletext) (5) (6371)
- 9.00pm Thief Talkers: Company of Strangers. With the aid of an informant, Celia closes in on a gang of robbers, but it is a tale which finds himself in more danger (Teletext) (5) (5051)
- 10.00pm News at Ten and weather (Teletext) (31410)
- 10.30pm Regional News (Teletext) (776807)
- 10.40pm Film: Prophet of Evil (1993) starring Brian Dennehy. The based-on-legend story about a religious fanatic who believes he is a prophet with a warrant from God to kill anyone who gets in the way of his campaign for power and wealth. Directed by Jud Taylor (1) (8635159)
- 12.30pm Not Fade Away (1) (21376)
- 1.30pm Shift (10531)
- 2.30pm The Crime Hour (1) (17918)
- 3.30pm The Tenth Tail: This is the First 20 Years (1) (12439)
- 4.30pm The Times... the Place (1) (25005)
- 5.00pm The New Mr & Mrs Show (1) (66662)
- 5.30pm Morning News (95289)

- WESTCOUNTRY**
- As HTV West except:
 - 6.25pm-7.00pm Wales Tonight (641994)
 - 7.30pm-8.00pm Swansea Festival (10)
 - As HTV West except:
 - 12.55pm Chain Letters (3534333)
 - 1.25pm Emmerdale (84933807)
 - 1.55pm-2.25pm Home and Away (97212848)
 - 2.25pm Vanessa (57190449)
 - 2.55pm-3.20pm A Country Practice (2477866)
 - 5.10pm-5.40pm Home and Away (8657178)
 - 6.00pm-7.00pm Westcountry Live (43642)
 - As HTV West except:
 - 12.55pm Home and Away (3534333)
 - 1.25pm Chain Letters (84933807)
 - 1.55pm A Country Practice (34692178)
 - 2.20pm Vanessa (57191178)
 - 2.50pm-3.20pm High Road (3996420)
 - 5.10pm-5.40pm Shortland Street (8657178)
 - 6.25pm-7.00pm Central News (641994)
 - 10.40pm Film: Kojak: Ariana (42771197)
 - 12.30pm Live from the Llydrome (1146668)
 - 2.25pm Shift (2115818)
 - 3.20pm The Crime Hour (6559531)
 - 4.10pm Jobfinder (3778192)

- MERIDIAN**
- As HTV West except:
 - 12.55pm-1.25pm Chain Letters (3534333)
 - 1.25pm Home and Away (84933807)
 - 2.20pm Vanessa (57191178)
 - 2.50pm-3.20pm Child's Eye (3996420)
 - 5.10pm Home and Away (8657178)
 - 6.00pm Meridian Tonight (46)
 - 6.30pm-7.00pm Getaways (6)

- SAC**
- Starts: 7.00pm The Big Breakfast (48807)
 - 10.00pm Fifteen to One (93159)
 - 9.30pm Middle English (9224343)
 - 9.45pm Place and People (2253468)
 - 10.05pm Scientific Eye (2453028)
 - 10.25pm Geographical Eye (8738888)
 - 10.45pm Quest (9169913)
 - 11.00pm History in Action (3555284)
 - 11.20pm RI Ra (7391604)
 - 11.40pm The German Programme (2927975)
 - 12.00pm House to House (61933)
 - 12.30pm Hullabaloo (33265)
 - 1.00pm Stot Melthrin: Stot Syniadu Sall (47178)
 - 1.30pm Srwcer: Pencampwriaeth (228197)
 - 4.00pm Backdate (93)
 - 4.30pm Travelog (23)
 - 5.00pm-5.10pm Pump Uned 5 (8994)
 - 5.30pm Countdown (75)
 - 6.00pm Newyddion (849623)
 - 6.15pm Heno (350130)
 - 7.00pm Pobl Y Cwm 889 (761791)
 - 7.25pm Pwyl Dy Pwy? (923604)
 - 8.00pm Y Fferch Drws Nesa (4178)
 - 8.30pm Newyddion (6913)
 - 9.00pm A55 (7623)
 - 10.00pm Arllwys Bar (31492)
 - 10.30pm Srwcer: Pencampwriaeth (50401)
 - 11.30pm Dada Ednas Hollywood (59575)
 - 12.30pm Diapetaches (8280519)
 - 1.15pm Dwrdd

- STARS**
- 6.35pm Think Tank (1) (Teletext) (5) (232312)
 - 7.00pm The Big Breakfast (37791)
 - 9.00pm Fifteen to One (1) (C40442) (5) (93159)
 - 9.30pm Schools Middle English (9224343) 9.45pm Place and People (2253468) 10.05pm Scientific Eye (2453028) 10.25pm Geographical Eye Over Britain (8738888) 10.45pm Quest (9169913) 11.00pm History in Action Hypotheticals (3555284) 11.20pm RI Ra (7391604) 11.40pm German Programme (2927975) 12.00pm House to House (61933)
 - 12.30pm Sesame Street (23504) 1.30pm Hullabaloo (1) (5). Followed by Chigley (1) (32558) 2.00pm August in Heaven Hungarian animation (9854246)
 - 2.05pm Film: This Is My Affair (1937) b/w starring Robert Taylor and Barbara Stanwyck. A period crime drama directed by William A. Seiter (620178)
 - 4.00pm Backdate (Teletext) (5) (9) 4.30pm Countdown (Teletext) (5) (23)
 - 5.00pm Ricki Lake (Teletext) (5) (879555) 5.45pm Terrytoons (284246)
 - 6.00pm Home Improvement. Comedy starring Tim Allen as the host of a television do-it-yourself show. (Teletext) (5) (88)
 - 6.30pm Molewatch (1) (5) (8)
 - 7.00pm Channel 4 News (Teletext) Weather (118933)
 - 7.50pm The Slot (349451)
 - 8.00pm The Pulse. Medical magazine. (Teletext) (4178)
 - 8.30pm A Taste of the Caribbean. The ebullient Dorinda Fajner is on Dominica. (Teletext) (6813)
 - 9.00pm Scandals (Teletext) (5) (9552)



Topical political drama (8.30pm)

- 9.30pm Annie's Bar. (Teletext) (13401)
- 10.00pm NYPD Blue. New York police drama series. (Teletext) (5) (59975)
- 10.55pm Whose Line is it Anyway? Improvised comedy presented over by Clive Anderson, with John Lawrence, McShane, Greg Proops and Ryan Stiles. (Teletext) (5) (362178)
- 11.30pm Devil's Advocate. Darius Howie returns with a seven-week series in which guests explain their viewpoint and leave questions from the studio audience. This week: a look at the role of teenage magazines. Do they encourage underage sex? (5) (53913)
- 12.15pm Dispatches (1) (Teletext) (483444)
- 1.00pm Rebellion of the Hanged. The final episode of the Mexican drama. English subtitles (1) (7142573)
- 2.25pm Film: Decline and Fall... of a Birdwatcher (1968) starring Robert Phillips, Donald Wolf and Genevieve Page. A satire based on the novel by Evelyn Waugh, directed by John Krish (934956) Ends at 4.25

For more comprehensive listings of satellite and cable channels, see the Vision supplement, published Saturday

- SKY ONE**
- 7.00pm Bobbed Eggs and Salsas (99197)
 - 7.30pm Your Local (5771) 8.00pm Court TV (66228) 8.30pm Oprah Winfrey (52979) 10.30pm Countdown (4807) 11.00pm Sky News (71423) 11.30pm News (C40442) 11.55pm News (C40442) 12.00pm News (C40442) 12.30pm News (C40442) 12.55pm News (C40442) 1.00pm News (C40442) 1.30pm News (C40442) 1.55pm News (C40442) 2.00pm News (C40442) 2.30pm News (C40442) 2.55pm News (C40442) 3.00pm News (C40442) 3.30pm News (C40442) 3.55pm News (C40442) 4.00pm News (C40442) 4.30pm News (C40442) 4.55pm News (C40442) 5.00pm News (C40442) 5.30pm News (C40442) 5.55pm News (C40442) 6.00pm News (C40442) 6.30pm News (C40442) 6.55pm News (C40442) 7.00pm News (C40442) 7.30pm News (C40442) 7.55pm News (C40442) 8.00pm News (C40442) 8.30pm News (C40442) 8.55pm News (C40442) 9.00pm News (C40442) 9.30pm News (C40442) 9.55pm News (C40442) 10.00pm News (C40442) 10.30pm News (C40442) 10.55pm News (C40442) 11.00pm News (C40442) 11.30pm News (C40442) 11.55pm News (C40442) 12.00pm News (C40442) 12.30pm News (C40442) 12.55pm News (C40442) 1.00pm News (C40442) 1.30pm News (C40442) 1.55pm News (C40442) 2.00pm News (C40442) 2.30pm News (C40442) 2.55pm News (C40442) 3.00pm News (C40442) 3.30pm News (C40442) 3.55pm News (C40442) 4.00pm News (C40442) 4.30pm News (C40442) 4.55pm News (C40442) 5.00pm News (C40442) 5.30pm News (C40442) 5.55pm News (C40442) 6.00pm News (C40442) 6.30pm News (C40442) 6.55pm News (C40442) 7.00pm News (C40442) 7.30pm News (C40442) 7.55pm News (C40442) 8.00pm News (C40442) 8.30pm News (C40442) 8.55pm News (C40442) 9.00pm News (C40442) 9.30pm News (C40442) 9.55pm News (C40442) 10.00pm News (C40442) 10.30pm News (C40442) 10.55pm News (C40442) 11.00pm News (C40442) 11.30pm News (C40442) 11.55pm News (C40442) 12.00pm News (C40442) 12.30pm News (C40442) 12.55pm News (C40442) 1.00pm News (C40442) 1.30pm News (C40442) 1.55pm News (C40442) 2.00pm News (C40442) 2.30pm News (C40442) 2.55pm News (C40442) 3.00pm News (C40442) 3.30pm News (C40442) 3.55pm News (C40442) 4.00pm News (C40442) 4.30pm News (C40442) 4.55pm News (C40442) 5.00pm News (C40442) 5.30pm News (C40442) 5.55pm News (C40442) 6.00pm News (C40442) 6.30pm News (C40442) 6.55pm News (C40442) 7.00pm News (C40442) 7.30pm News (C40442) 7.55pm News (C40442) 8.00pm News (C40442) 8.30pm News (C40442) 8.55pm News (C40442) 9.00pm News (C40442) 9.30pm News (C40442) 9.55pm News (C40442) 10.00pm News (C40442) 10.30pm News (C40442) 10.55pm News (C40442) 11.00pm News (C40442) 11.30pm News (C40442) 11.55pm News (C40442) 12.00pm News (C40442) 12.30pm News (C40442) 12.55pm News (C40442) 1.00pm News (C40442) 1.30pm News (C40442) 1.55pm News (C40442) 2.00pm News (C40442) 2.30pm News (C40442) 2.55pm News (C40442) 3.00pm News (C40442) 3.30pm News (C40442) 3.55pm News (C40442) 4.00pm News (C40442) 4.30pm News (C40442) 4.55pm News (C40442) 5.00pm News (C40442) 5.30pm News (C40442) 5.55pm News (C40442) 6.00pm News (C40442) 6.30pm News (C40442) 6.55pm News (C40442) 7.00pm News (C40442) 7.30pm News (C40442) 7.55pm News (C40442) 8.00pm News (C40442) 8.30pm News (C40442) 8.55pm News (C40442) 9.00pm News (C40442) 9.30pm News (C40442) 9.55pm News (C40442) 10.00pm News (C40442) 10.30pm News (C40442) 10.55pm News (C40442) 11.00pm News (C40442) 11.30pm News (C40442) 11.55pm News (C40442) 12.00pm News (C40442) 12.30

IRFB tries to control transfers

Board insists
on 180-day
eligibility rule

By DAVID HANDS, RUGBY CORRESPONDENT

THE International Rugby Football Board (IRFB) has frequently bemoaned its lack of teeth. Yesterday, it revealed an unexpected bite when it demanded that member unions adhere to a 180-day player eligibility regulation so that rugby union's change from amateurism to professionalism could be effectively managed.

However, board officials admitted they would have to wait and see whether their hopes of controlling rugby union's burgeoning transfer market would be successful. A proposal that is designed to prevent raids by the sport's haves on the have-nots will be difficult, if not impossible, to implement in the close-knit confines of the home unions.

As in so much of their legislation, the board has a built-in permissive clause: were a London club to sign a French player, for example, they could appeal to the Rugby Football Union (RFU) to agree with the French federation for a lesser eligibility period to apply. Since the RFU are already proposing a seven-day qualification for moves within the European Community, the 180-day clause would become invalid.

"This seems to be a very restrictive move in a game that has taken the decision to go open," Tony Hallett, the RFU secretary, said. "It would appear to involve restraint of trade and we are unclear

whether it will operate in England. We will have to consider this in minute detail, but I can't see the first division clubs wearing it."

Yet rugby's rulers, having concluded their annual council meeting in London, seem confident that any challenge in the civil courts to their ruling on the grounds of restraint of trade could be resisted. Vernon Pugh, the chairman of the Welsh Rugby Union, who has been elected chairman of the

RULE CHANGES

□ Players must be resident in a country for 180 days before being eligible to play in competitive matches when moving from one union to another.

□ All eight forwards must remain bound to the scrum until it ends.

□ A lineout jumper can be supported once the ball has been thrown in and he has started his jump. He can use either or both hands to catch or deflect the ball provided he has both hands above his head.

IRFB and is himself a barrister, said: "Rugby is too precious to be thrown away to those moneyed interests which can buy up the best players."

"You do need a regulation, otherwise a few clubs will have all the best players. At a time when the game is changing from amateur to professional, we need to ensure that everyone has a fair chance of

entering the new age with some or all of their best players in place."

The main point of the regulation is to prevent the year-round player moving from one hemisphere to the other, although player contracts are likely to prevent that anyway. It is also to stop such nations as New Zealand taking the best talent from the Pacific islands.

"This is a settling-down period for rugby and I have no doubt that the courts would say that rugby should control its own destiny and that this is the minimum regulation necessary," Pugh said. "Unions can agree between themselves for a different position to apply but people will be very careful before they do that."

"If the market is left unregulated, it will be to the disadvantage of the game as a whole. We want to retain the integrity of the development programmes in each union. Maybe in six years' time, when contracts have been worked out in the way other professional sports have done, we can look again."

Under the ruling, Newcastle, who have registered Gary Armstrong and Doddie Weir from Scotland, would be unable to play them, save with the agreement of the respective unions involved. However, Freddie McLeod, who is retiring as one of Scotland's IRFB representatives, said it was unlikely that any difficulty would be placed in the path of Armstrong, whose home in Jedburgh is little more than 50 miles from Newcastle, and that Weir was intending to move from Melrose to live there.

"We have played by the rules this season with regard to the 120-day regulation," Rob Andrew, Newcastle's director of rugby, said. "It was never envisaged that the 180-day rule would apply to home-union players. Initially, it was to apply to overseas players."

In Pugh's view, the contentious Jean-Marc Bosman case in football had only limited application to rugby. "That is concerned with the ability of a player to move at all, not with the regulations under which he can do so," Pugh said. Sir John Hall, chairman of Newcastle United Sporting Club, may take a different view and last night was seeking legal advice of his own.

Two of the main experimental law changes approved yesterday involve forwards. First, the eight players forming a scrum must remain bound until the scrum is over, thus limiting the ability of back-row forwards to break off and form a second wave of midfield defence. Second, in the lineout, jumpers can use either hand or both to catch or deflect the ball, provided both are above his head. This does away with the outside-arm regulation.

The board also gave its support for the concept of tours, which had been under threat but is now seen as fundamental to development.

After a century in England, the IRFB is to move its headquarters to Dublin so that it can become a more tax-effective body.



Mark Bell, the New South Wales hooker, is held up by the England A pack during his side's 24-22 defeat at Welford Road. Report, page 41

Robson to be offered England post

By DAVID MADDOCK

BRYAN ROBSON is to be offered the chance to succeed Terry Venables as coach of the England football team. The Middlesex manager will be approached with a formal offer from the Football Association to assume the position that becomes vacant this summer.

After a 90-minute discussion on Tuesday, the FA sub-committee empowered with the task of selecting the new coach settled upon Robson as the ideal man to continue the work Venables has started. Several candidates were discussed and a shortlist drawn up, but the decision to approach Robson first is believed to have been unanimous.

Robson is already a part-time member of the England coaching staff and it was

decided that he represents the route of least upheaval when Venables departs after the European championship in June.

The sub-committee is now expected to attempt to persuade Robson to withdraw his earlier reservations and accept the job. He will be offered the position of coach, with a senior football figure, such as Don Howe, alongside him to offer guidance.

Robson is by no means certain to comply, given comments he has made recently, indicating that he is not yet ready to turn his back on Middlesbrough. The meeting, however, lingered over the means by which Robson might be persuaded. The five-man committee agreed that the situation was likely to alter radically once a formal approach had been made.

It is probable that the initial approach will be an informal one, from Jimmy Armfield, the FA's adviser. Armfield will put it to Robson that he is the first choice. He will outline the many reasons the job should be taken and report back on the mood of the FA's quarry.

The five-man committee is

Aspirin doubt 40
Tunisia defy odds 40

hoping that Robson's earlier comments were designed to appease his club in the days when it was unsure on whom the FA would alight as a successor. Presented with the fact that he is the chosen man, the committee is confident Robson's position will be revised.

If that proves to be the case, the former England international will have formal talks with Graham Kelly, the FA's chief executive, and Sir Bert Millichip, the chairman. It is hoped that significant progress can be made before the sub-committee is due to meet again by the middle of February.

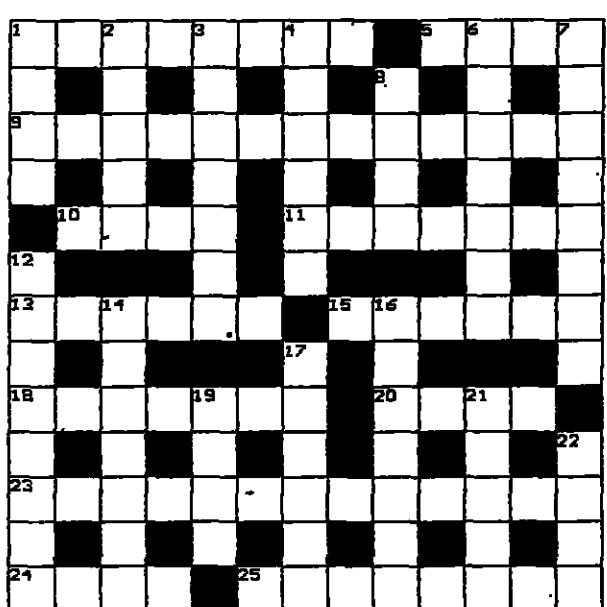
The mood of the committee was upbeat on its conclusion on Tuesday afternoon. The five good men believe that they have their man, despite the long process of negotiation still to be endured.

It is likely, also, that Howe, at present a coach within the England set-up, will be upgraded to offer support to Robson as he comes to terms with the new position. Howe is not the only possibility, though: Bobby Robson, the former England manager now

with FC Porto in Portugal, is an interesting alternative.

If Bryan Robson proves to be less responsive than the FA believes, it will return to the sub-committee stage and reassess its list of candidates, which includes Glenn Hoddle, of Chelsea, and Gerry Francis, of Tottenham Hotspur.

□ Ireland's search for a new manager is nearing completion. The Football Association of Ireland (FAI) is to hold a second round of interviews next week, with Mick McCarthy, John Kinnear and Mike Walker also expected to be invited back, but the growing support for McCarthy makes him almost certain to be confirmed as the replacement for Jack Charlton when the FAI council meets tomorrow week, ten years to the day after Charlton's appointment.

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ACROSS

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- 10 Flightless bird; mother of Zeus (4)
- 11 Sharing another's feelings (7)
- 13 Itinerant salesman (6)
- 15 Leg bone; St Paul's birth-place (6)
- 18 Slide unsteadily (7)
- 20 Clenched hand (4)
- 23 Meditation pose (5,8)
- 24 Smell strongly (4)
- 25 Miserable, poor (8)

DOWN

- 1 Food list (4)
- 2 Prime Minister: direction (5)
- 3 Exploding pineapple (7)
- 4 Violent destruction (6)
- 6 Stimulus: motive force (7)
- 7 Writer of short pieces (8)
- 8 Beat panic (4)
- 12 James —, Nocturne painter (8)
- 14 Jet inventor: shave with knife (6)
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- 17 Emotional warmth (6)
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- 22 — Blyton (4)

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SOLUTION TO NO 692

ACROSS: 1 Larch 7 Acronym 8 General 9 Own goal 11 Thames 13 Miles away 15 Salacious 19 Let rip 21 Pretzel 23 Addition 24 Outrigger 25 Munch

DOWN: 1 Leg it 2 Tin hat 3 Harlem 4 Halo 5 Loggia 6 Pyjamas 10 Woe! 12 Sizzle 14 Fair do's 16 Action 17 Seldom 18 Arisen 20 Punch 22 Lark

Showdown for British pair

By OUR SPORTS STAFF

TIM HENMAN and Mark Petchey, the British tennis players, will meet each other in the quarter-finals of the ATP Tour event in Shanghai after straight-sets victories in the second round yesterday.

Henman, the 21-year-old Oxford player, beat Jim Grabb, of the United States, 6-2, 7-6, while Petchey, 25, from Essex, defeated Patrick Baur, of Germany, 6-4, 6-4. The last time they met, in the ATP Challenger event in Newcastle in July, Henman won 7-5, 6-2.

Chris Wilkinson, the No 5 seed from Southampton, bowed out of the ATP challenger event in Lippstadt, Germany, yesterday, beaten 6-1, 6-7, 6-2 in the second round by Radomir Vasek, of the Czech Republic.

The International Tennis Federation (ITF) said yesterday that it will "vigorously" defend itself against a High

Court action by Mats Wilander, of Sweden, and Karel Novacek, of the Czech Republic, who are accusing the world governing body of a drug allegations smear.

Lawyers for the two players have served a writ on the ITF



Henman: straight-sets win

in London saying they have not been given a fair chance to defend themselves against suggestions that they tested positive for cocaine at the French Open last year. Both players deny the allegations.

Andre Agassi will lose his ATP world No 1 ranking to Thomas Muster, of Austria, later this month. Agassi, of the United States, only regained the top ranking from Pete Sampras at the Australian Open last week, where he lost in the semi-final.

It will be the first time that Muster, who won 12 tournaments in 1995 including the French Open, will have held the No 1 spot, but he may be there for only one week. The Australian Open champion, Boris Becker, will be playing in Dubai, and Agassi and Sampras are playing in a tournament in San Jose. All have chances to overhaul Muster's points tally.

Gunnell plans to put fitness on trial

By OUR SPORTS STAFF



Gunnell comeback test

SALLY GUNNELL, of Essex, the Olympic 400 metres hurdles champion, confirmed yesterday that she will race in Britain for the first time for nearly 18 months this weekend.

Gunnell will run the 400 metres against the European Cup winner, Melanie Neef, at the two-day AAA indoor championships being held in Birmingham — a stiff test of her fitness and competitiveness at the start of the Olympic season.

Her last domestic appearance was in the World Cup at Crystal Palace in September 1994. She had to write off last

year — and her defence of the world title in Gothenburg — because of a heel injury that later needed surgery.

Ladbroke's responded to news of Gunnell's reappearance by offering 3-1 against her winning the gold medal in the 400 metres hurdles in Atlanta.

Gunnell will also run at the Ricoh Tour international event in Birmingham on February 10, facing one of her great hurdle rivals, Sandra Farmer-Patrick, of the United States. At that meeting, Tony Jarrett will take on the American, Allen Johnson, who denied him the world sprint

hurdles title in Gothenburg last summer.

The British Athletic Federation (BAF) yesterday came to the support of Linford Christie, who has been accused of feigning injury in last summer's world championships. Tony Ward, the BAF spokesman, rejected the claim by Donovan Bailey, of Canada, that Christie was fit when he started and finished the 100 metres final in Gothenburg.

"These comments are not credible," Ward said. "They reflect unfairly on Linford's efforts to defend the title and on our own medical team, which treated him."

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'Free education for blacks' campaign is threatening to close poor universities

Campuses braced for anti-fees riots in South Africa

FROM R. W. JOHNSON IN JOHANNESBURG

THE violent scenes at the University of the Western Cape in the past few days have produced dramatic television footage reminiscent of the apartheid era, with angry black students confronting armed police.

Other universities are preparing themselves for similar confrontations, made virtually inevitable by the "open access" campaign being waged by the South African Students' Congress. The congress hopes to establish the principle that failure to pay university fees shall not be a sufficient reason to exclude anyone from entering a university. The campaign is phrased this way because the group is happy for white students to pay fees; in effect it is demanding free tertiary education for blacks.

The brunt of the campaign will be felt at the Historic Black Universities, which have the largest number of black students and are also the poorest. Black students have tended to live in the non-payment culture which afflicts black townships, where recent

surveys show 65 per cent failing to pay rent or rates.

Many young blacks feel that education is their right, and quote the African National Congress's Freedom Charter: "And the doors of education shall be thrown open". The result is that at many of the Historic Black Universities more than half the students are behind on their fees and the institutions are running deeper into debt. Many of these universities are close to collapse and there are fears that the present campaign could see many of them shut down for long periods.

The universities have announced that they cannot register for 1996 those students who have not paid their fees for 1995. This would mean the exclusion of a majority of those part-way through their courses and this is what the Students' Congress finds the dry tinder for the fire threatening to engulf campuses right round the country.

A gloomy academic at the University of Zululand said yesterday: "We are on the

brink of war. The university is flat broke — indeed, it is heavily in debt. Many of the students have spent their bursaries and grants on nice clothes or have sent the money back as remittances to poor relatives in the rural areas. The students won't pay and the university can't pay either. In effect, the students are demanding that the Government just write open cheques to the universities, and the Government won't do that."

The Government and the ANC have made no comment on the students' campaign. The old and middle-aged ANC elite looks with considerable nervousness at the rising wave of youth agitation and has no stomach for a fight, even though it knows that it cannot satisfy their other Utopian demands. The Government seems keen to leave the problem with university administrators rather than get into an open confrontation with its own radical youth wing.

It is difficult, however, to see how this position can be maintained if, as seems likely,



Students clash with police at the University of the Western Cape yesterday after staging a sit-in in support of "open access"

violent scenes spread across the country's campuses. The Government already spends proportionally much more on education than do most other countries and it has been cutting back on tertiary education expenditure to have more room for the burgeoning primary sector.

Schools are also under enormous pressure, with huge crowds of black children clamouring for admission to over-

crowded classes. The Congress of South African Students has launched a campaign for schools to be fully integrated and in Pietermaritzburg, a largely Afrikaans town, white parents have physically barred the way to would-be black pupils.

Both student bodies are funded by the Congress of South African Trade Unions, all of whose top leaders are members of the South African Communist Party. This has led some to wonder whether the Communists are trying to use the explosive situation in the schools and universities to pressurise the Government.

The party remains committed to a second-stage revolution, in which the "national democracy" achieved in 1994 would ultimately give way to full-blown socialism. However, the Communist Party's strategy is not clear and it too

is riding a tiger, for the phenomenon is simply the enormous pressure of the ever-growing ranks of black youth, determined to use whatever means are to hand to demand their place in the sun.

No one is able to control this large and unruly constituency, and it remains to be seen how well the educational system will cope with the new wave of demands that it cannot accommodate.

Pakistan threatens arms race with India

BY CHRISTOPHER THOMAS
SOUTH ASIA CORRESPONDENT

PAKISTAN said yesterday that it may be forced to enter an arms race if India continues its missile programme. Islamabad is worried that the Prithvi missile, which India has successfully test-fired several times, will be deployed along its border.

The weapon is capable of carrying a nuclear warhead and its deployment would mean a big shift in the military balance. America has warned India that deploying the missile could lead to an arms race. President Leghari of Pakistan said yesterday his country would do whatever it could to respond to any deployment.

"The Prithvi missile will create a very serious and new threat for Pakistan," he said. "We can also put in our effort to produce an indigenous missile, but we wish to avoid such a race."

India conducted what it said was a successful test last Saturday of a longer-range version of the Prithvi, which the Defence Ministry said struck its target 155 miles from its east coast launch site.

Mr Leghari said Pakistan had yet to decide how it would counter any Indian move to start full production of the Prithvi, which would be "tantamount to deployment". India is developing a number of missiles, including the Agni, which has a range of up to 1,500 miles and would be capable of penetrating China, with which India went to war in 1962. Pakistan is believed to have taken delivery of Chinese-made missiles but has not deployed them.

India and Pakistan have fought three wars, two of them over the disputed region of Kashmir, which was divided between the two countries in 1947. India has begun fencing the border, officially known as the line of control, to try to stop the flow of guns from Pakistan to Muslim separatists in the Kashmir Valley. Tensions between the two countries, both of which are nuclear powers, constantly flare up.

Peking troops woo colony with song

FROM JONATHAN MIRSKEY
IN HONG KONG

SOLDIERS of the People's Liberation Army, hand-picked to man the Hong Kong garrison after 1997, are planning to recapture the colony by song.

An album of 15 songs specially composed for the Red Army First Regiment has been released. The unit is named after a force founded in 1927 by Mao Tse-tung that was defeated by its Nationalist adversaries. The songs are sung in Mandarin, which few in Cantonese-speaking Hong Kong understand, an odd choice because the new soldiers are billed as fluent in the local language.

One song, *Beautiful Bauhinia*, refers

to the city's official flower, while others are devoted to love for Hong Kong and assurances to the soldiers' mothers and motherland that the troops fear nothing.

Hong Kong citizens, who remember when young Maoists roamed the streets in the 1960s, will recognise the picture on the album cover of soldiers, sailors, and airmen striking heroic poses, with the colony's buildings behind them beneath the red flag.

This is the latest weapon in the propaganda campaign aimed at assuring Hong Kong that the 6,000 soldiers to be stationed from July next year are different from those who shot demonstrators in Tiananmen Square in 1989. On Monday the Communist press devoted

many columns to this friendly future garrison, pointing out that its members are picked for height, good looks, excellent skills in English and Cantonese, driving on the correct side of the road, and for their non-interest in business.

One colonel, Zhou Borong, is said to have spent a year at the Royal College of Defence Studies and is seen to be "close" to British officers.

Major-General Liu Zhenwu, the commander, described himself as intensely patriotic. "My great grandfather, Chen Yihai, was an officer in the Qing Dynasty Hunan army. Hong Kong was lost by the Qing army," he added that his force would be used for internal security only with permission from Peking.

Thais to kill 150,000 stray dogs

FROM ANDREW DRUMMOND
IN BANGKOK

OFFICIALS in Thailand have announced a plan to kill, within five years, up to 150,000 stray dogs by poisoning, in an attempt to eradicate rabies.

The proposal, announced in Bangkok by Vajit Sujaphes, the Deputy Director of the Livestock Development Department, was initiated to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of King Bhumipol Adulyadej's accession to the throne.

It follows a poll showing

that 66 per cent of Thais support the idea of disposing of the strays — unusual in Buddhist Thailand where animals are normally killed only for their meat.

The plan has, however, already been criticised by animal welfare groups. Sirilak Srimuang, the president of the Society for the Promotion of Animal Welfare, said it was inappropriate to link the campaign with such an auspicious occasion.

Three million of the more than ten million dogs in Thailand are estimated to be

strays. Cities such as Bangkok are plagued by packs of feral strays who often attack strangers. Last year, more than 160,000 Thais sought rabies vaccinations after being bitten by dogs, at a cost of more than \$5 million. Rabies killed 185 people.

A previous plan to stage a boxing fight involving Mike Tyson to mark the anniversary was abandoned two weeks ago after there were complaints that it was highly inappropriate to invite a convicted rapist to honour the monarch.

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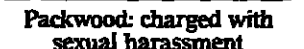
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FROM MARTIN FLETCHER IN WASHINGTON

The Democrats' victory built on their modest successes

Packwood: charged with sexual harassment

Thirteen months after taking power the Republicans unquestionably have changed the political debate, but they have enacted just two of the ten promises in their *Contract with America*.



FROM TOM RHODES IN WASHINGTON

Renewed French commitment to that end has lent extra importance to the Washington visit during which M. Chirac will attend a state dinner at the White House tonight. "We warmly embrace M. Chirac's decision," a White House official said.

M. Chirac may receive a slightly cooler reception to his address on Capitol Hill. Certain Democrats have threatened to boycott the speech because of the six nuclear tests conducted since last autumn, while hardline Republicans may flinch at his message. M. Chirac is to urge Congress to avoid isolationism and will remind the Republican majority that Europe spends £20 billion a year on foreign aid, three times the amount earmarked by America.

Obituary, page 21

Moscow: Russia has closed its Vostok Antarctic research station after nearly 40 years because of a lack of money. The base had monitored the ozone layer and long-term climatic changes. (Reuters)

BY NIGEL HAWKES
SCIENCE EDITOR

A CHIMPANZEE infected with HIV has developed symptoms of Aids. Until now it had been believed that, unlike monkeys, chimpanzees were resistant to the syndrome. The chimpanzee involved was infected with one strain

of HIV 11 years ago, a conference in Washington was told yesterday by Dr Francis Novembre of the Yerkes Primate Research Centre at Emory University in Atlanta. Two years later it was injected with another strain of the virus.

The team was able to show that the virus had entered the animal's system. In subsequent years the

chimpanzee showed a gradual decline in CD4 immune system cells, similar to that seen in humans infected with HIV. The CD4 count is used as a monitor of the health of the immune system.

In the chimpanzee, CD4 counts fell, then rose, then fell again. Last March the animal developed chronic diarrhoea and infections

that are the hallmark of Aids. The time it was taken for full symptoms to develop is not different from that in man, but the hope that chimpanzees might provide clues about preventing the development of the disease can no longer be sustained.

The conference on retroviruses and opportunistic infections also

heard encouraging news about Aids. A new drug called Crivivan developed by Merck Sharp and Dohme, has shown the ability, in conjunction with other drugs, to reduce the level of HIV below the detection threshold.

In combination with the drugs AZT and 3TC, Crivivan reduced HIV to undetectable levels in 86 per

Crixivan is one of a new class of Aids drugs called protease inhibitors. The results, presented by Dr. Roy Gulick of New York University School of Medicine, have excited doctors

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Marital Status: Single ☐ Divorced ☐

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Religion: _____

Age: _____

Place of Birth: _____

Do you have children of your own?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, how many live with you? _____

3. Your personal details

Height: _____

Build: slight ☐ medium ☐ large ☐

Hair colour: _____

Dress/Looks: casual ☐ fashionable ☐
elegant ☐ sporty ☐

4. Your work

Present job: _____

Self-employed ☐ employed ☐

civil servant ☐ manual worker ☐

part-time ☐ not working ☐

unemployed ☐ retired ☐

Education

O levels / GCSE's ☐ A levels ☐

Further Education ☐ University ☐

Technical Qualification ☐

Other: _____

5. Your Personality

☐ Affectionate

☐ Fashionable

☐ Serious

☐ Practical

☐ Considerate

☐ Conventional

☐ Shy

☐ Reliable

☐ Romantic

☐ Adventurous

6. How would people who know you best describe you?

☐ always ready for a joke

☐ somewhat dreamy

☐ never has problems

☐ takes life a bit too seriously

☐ not easily upset

☐ always active

☐ chatty

7. Your interests

☐ Wine/Dining ☐ Jazz/Folk music

☐ Pubs

☐ Classical music

☐ Sports/Keep fit

☐ Theatre/Arts

☐ Politics/History

☐ Watching TV

☐ Reading

☐ Smoking

☐ Travelling

☐ Astrology

☐ Science/Tech

☐ Children

☐ Cinema

☐ Homemaking

☐ Pets/Animals

☐ Gardening

☐ Pop music

At least 55 killed and more than 1,500 injured as Tigers destroy Sri Lanka's commercial heart

Tamil lorry bomb rips apart central bank in Colombo

FROM VUTTHA YAPA IN COLOMBO AND
CHRISTOPHER THOMAS, SOUTH ASIA CORRESPONDENT

A HUGE lorry bomb tore apart the centre of Colombo, the Sri Lankan capital, yesterday in one of the biggest attacks by the Tamil Tigers in 13 years of civil war. At least 55 people were killed, and more than 1,500 injured. A radio station put the toll at 91 dead.

The bomb devastated the Central Bank of Sri Lanka in the most affluent part of the commercial capital. Authorities fear that a number of people remain buried inside the buildings which were still smouldering last night while helicopters ferried water in huge containers to pour on flames.

A Defence Ministry spokesman said two suspected Tiger rebels had been arrested. A separate statement said security forces had also seized two bomb-making kits, two automatic rifles with ammunition and two radio sets, and had found a disposable rocket launcher near the scene of the explosion.

Witnesses said a lorry stopped near the bank at about 10.45am and was confronted by security staff. Suddenly about five people jumped out of the vehicle with guns blazing and exploded two bombs. Meanwhile, the lorry reversed into the Central Bank and blew up.

Buildings in the area, including the 14-storey headquarters of the Ceylinco Group, were engulfed in flames. Firemen and security officials used cranes and helicopters to rescue workers

trapped on upper floors. Police said they suspected the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam were responsible for the bombs. The rebels were doubtless avenging their humiliation when thousands of government troops drove them out of their stronghold in Jaffna City, on the northern Jaffna peninsula, two months ago. The Tigers are likely to escalate attacks in Colombo and in the government-controlled Eastern Province now

Many are trapped. We have to put out the fires and save as many as possible.

that they do not have a homeland to protect.

The economic consequences for Sri Lanka will be catastrophic, both through direct losses and because of lost tourism and foreign investment. The city centre is a cluster of high-rise office buildings, hotels and banks, and was crowded when the bomb went off.

Witnesses said two accomplices of the lorry driver set off explosions immediately before the vehicle crashed into the building, about 150 yards from the presidential

palace. President Bandaranaike, Kumaratunga, rarely uses the palace because of its vulnerability. She lives in a fortified building about a mile away, and rarely ventures out because of security.

Rescue operations were hampered by fears that another bomb might be set off, a tactic often used by the Tigers to kill security forces. The city's main army base, which was attacked by the Tigers late last year, is a few hundred yards from the site of the explosion.

Security has been intense in the city for several months after the biggest military operation against the Tamil Tigers in their Jaffna redoubt. The rebels did not immediately admit responsibility for the explosion, but it is clear they were behind it.

It may be days before the number of dead becomes clear. The injured were taken away in convoys of buses to nearby hospitals.

The business district was enveloped in black smoke as firefighters struggled to bring several flames under control. Flames raged in half a dozen buildings, preventing police and rescuers from getting through. The windows of the newly built 39-storey World Trade Centre, a symbol of Sri Lanka's economic aspirations, were smashed.

The building's twin towers, dominating the skyline, were still receiving finishing touches from builders. At least a dozen high-rise structures were damaged. The Indian Overseas Bank, opposite the Central Bank, was among those badly damaged.

Witnesses said some of the rebels inside the lorry threw a grenade and opened fire at security guards at the Central Bank before ramming the vehicle into the building. Workers poured out of the office blocks after the blast, many in bloodstained clothes.

"Many people are still trapped," police said last night. "We have to put out the fires and then try to save as many as possible."

This is the fourth big attack on Colombo since last August, demonstrating the Tigers' ability to strike almost at will. The Government ordered intense security at Colombo airport, which was sealed off to most vehicles, after reports that the Tigers may be planning an attack there. Passengers are required to go through security before being bussed to the terminal.



A wounded victim of the Colombo bomb is helped to safety by a soldier yesterday

Victory in Jaffna proves hollow as war is widened

BY CHRISTOPHER THOMAS

THE Sri Lankan Government's strategy of bringing peace through war was wrecked by yesterday's bomb. The Tamil Tigers have demonstrated that they cannot be defeated militarily or humbled politically.

President Bandaranaike Kumaratunga's country is in worse condition than before she launched a remarkable peace initiative last August, when she announced her readiness to abandon central power and turn the nation into a union of largely independent regions. That would have allowed Tamils to live in the north and east of the island with constitutionally guaranteed autonomy, although the precise arrangements were fuzzy.

The plan has stalled in parliament because of Sinhalese opposition. It has been much modified in the hope of garnering the necessary two-thirds majority, but will have to be maulled to the point of becoming meaningless before it stands a chance of parliamentary passage. Tamils see that as another betrayal.

The Government's political initiative was combined with an unprecedented military offensive against the Tigers, culminating two months ago in the capture of Jaffna City, capital of the Tamil Tigers' de facto homeland and traditional heart of Tamil culture. It has turned into a disastrous victory. The loss of Jaffna humiliated not just the Tigers but also the entire Tamil population of Sri Lanka, driving a wider wedge between the communities.

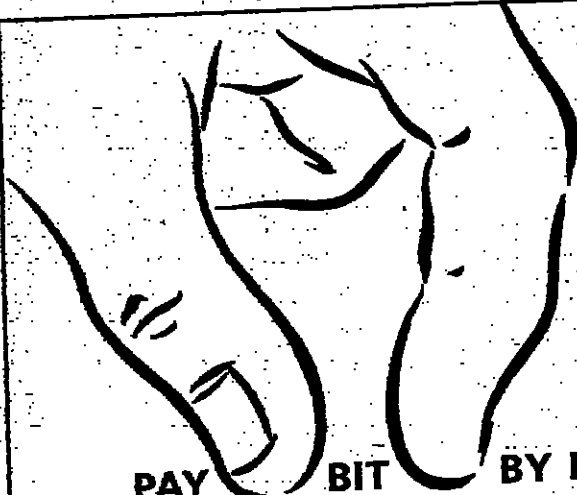
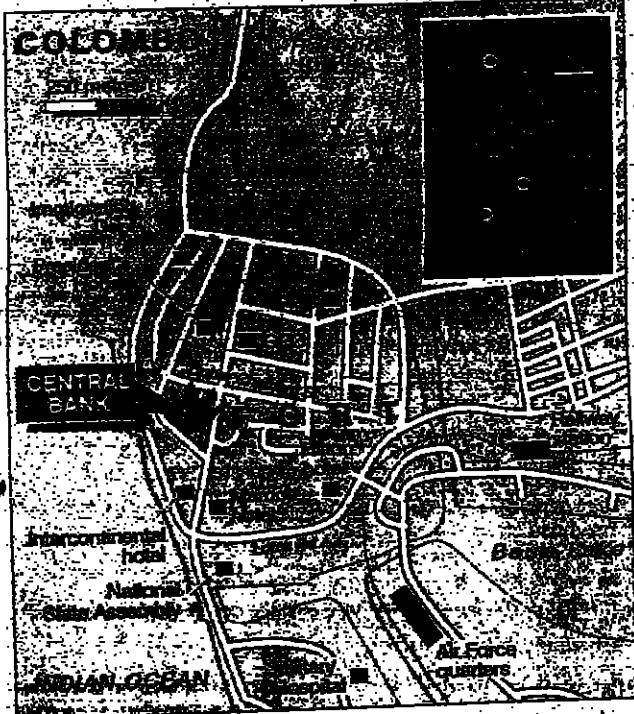
The net result of Mrs

Kumaratunga's failed policy is clear. The epicentre of the war has moved from the remote and economically unimportant Jaffna peninsula to the capital and the Eastern Province, where there are many Tamils who can shield the displaced Tiger soldiers. The Sinhalese-Tamil ethnic divide has widened because of the displacement of 350,000 Jaffna Tamils, who are jammed into refugee camps or forced to live with friends and families.

They are jobless, homeless, poor and angry. They blame their plight on a Sinhalese President who offered hope, then wrecked their lives. The capture of Jaffna City has been so calamitous that the Government refuses to allow reporters to go there. That is because the cameras would reveal what the Government controls: empty streets and houses, schools without teachers or children, hospitals without patients, fields without farmers.

The Government banked on the Tamils returning home, but it was a miscalculation and Jaffna remains a ghost town. The Tigers intimidated the population into leaving and not going back.

Tamil political parties that are co-operating with Mrs Kumaratunga's strategy have not just been marginalised by their association with a failed policy, they are now all but irrelevant. Only the Tamil Tigers can speak for the Tamil community, which remains substantially under the rebels' control in spite of the loss of Jaffna.



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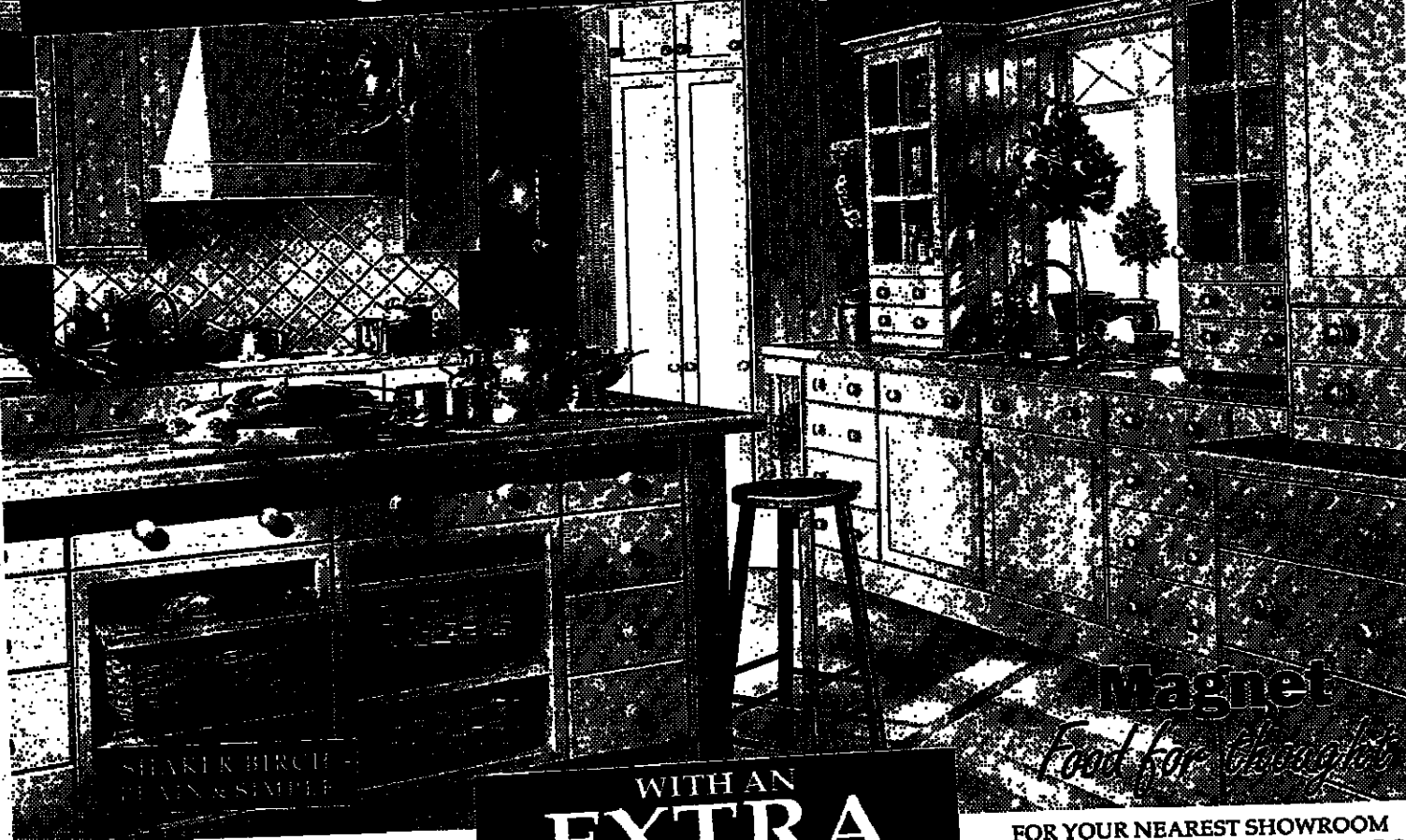
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Is this the face of an innocent girl or a terrorist?

Lori Berenson has been found guilty of treason in Peru. Now her despairing parents reveal why they believe justice was not done

IT WAS supper time on December 1, 1995 in the New York apartment of college lecturers Mark and Rhoda Berenson when the telephone rang. Mrs Berenson was alone because her husband was in Boston at a conference. She expected it to be him, she lifted the receiver. From the end of the line, however, came a woman's voice: "Mrs Berenson? This is the State Department in Washington. I'm afraid we have some bad news about your daughter, Lori."

The US State Department official relayed that Lori, aged 26, had been arrested in Peru on suspicion of aiding a terrorist plot to blow up the parliamentary building in Lima. She had been charged with treason.

So began, for Rhoda and Mark Berenson, an ordeal which has tested their spiritual and financial resources, has taken them on a fruitless trip to find their daughter in a prison in the Andes, and has all but exhausted their belief in South American justice.

On January 11, Lori was found guilty and was handed a life sentence by a military judge. As her father, hit by a despair that most parents will only know in their worst nightmares, said this week: "It is a living bereavement."

Lori, an energetic, idealistic young woman, finished her two years' studies at Massachusetts Institute of Technology to explore Central and South America. She had a stint in Nicaragua, then El Salvador, where she was briefly married. Mark and Rhoda had brought up Lori and her older sister Kathy to be independent, and though the short-lived marriage seemed a waste, Lori survived.

She wrote wonderful letters home. They bubbled with recipes, descriptions of her needlework and ethnic music. In time she headed for Peru, hoping to write for a New York magazine. With its letter of accreditation she was allowed in to the parliament buildings. The letters home continued. They read like the typical jottings of a liberal, brainy youngster who has sat through the sort of anthropology classes which introduce American college students to an earnest socio-babble.

In Lima, however, Lori fell into bad company. She was introduced to a group which included leading members of the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement. Lori may not have known that they were Marxist hotbeds, but the Peruvian secret police did, and when they discovered alleged plans for an attack on the Government, they swooped. Lori, whose handwriting was allegedly found on scraps of paper, was arrested by plainclothes policemen on a crowded bus. At first she thought it was a kidnapping attempt, and resisted.

As a bruised Lori was pushed into a waiting police van, Mark and Rhoda Berenson were dining at the National Arts Club in Manhattan. It pains Mark to think back to that night, and he has not returned to the club since.

Friends say that Rhoda has been the strong one, keeping to her physics teaching commitments and bolstering Mark and Kathy. "I'm a controlled person," she says, sitting in the drawing room of the flat which has been home for more than 20 years. Against one wall is the piano that Lori played when she was small. As Rhoda speaks, her eyes occasionally mist over and she forgets the things one does when a stranger arrives, turn on the lights, boil the kettle.

Mrs Berenson certainly

showed control the night of the State Department's call. Knowing that Mark, in Boston, would stay up all night with worry if she broke the news, she did not tell him until the next morning. "I had a few more hours of freedom," he said, "but then the nightmare began." As soon as he heard what had happened, Mark flew down to New York, then to Lima, where he was allowed to visit Lori in her police cell. When he returned to resume charge of his statistics class at New York's Baruch College, Rhoda replaced him in Lima for ten days. The Berensons have been together for more than 30 years since Mark was 16 and Rhoda was 15. This was the longest they have been apart since they married.

The end of that trip was a low point. Rhoda telephoned Mark in New York with the latest news about Lori. "You mean she isn't coming back with you?" Mark asked.

Upstairs, Lori's childhood toys lie forlornly in a box in her old bedroom, which Mark has turned into an office. Pictures of her adorn a shelf in the drawing room. In one of them, Lori, aged four or five, is wearing the military boots and cap which Mark used during his spell of National Service. "Better not photograph that one," he says, suddenly wary that the snapshot might be seized on by Peruvian media as an indication of an early bellicose bent in Lori.

The Peruvian people have not warmed to her plight. To understand, we should perhaps imagine that an American has been arrested for alleged links with an Irish terrorist group. The stakes were raised when President Fujimori went on Peruvian television to announce that the police, in their search for the culprits of the plot, had caught a "North American". "Once the president did that, her fate was probably sealed," Rhoda says.

The Berensons accept that Lori was in bad company, and Mark concedes that there may be a case to answer, but their complaint is with the way it has been conducted. The military court which found Lori guilty had no jury, and the judge, in a possibly blatant act of politicising, passed a sentence heavier than the prosecution had called for. By most standards of justice, it was an unsatisfactory piece of work.

Since the sentencing, Lori has been moved to Yanamayo prison in Puno, high in the mountains near Lake Titicaca. Conditions are harsh. Newcomers must first cope with altitude sickness, then the cold. There is no heating, no hot water — and no glass in the windows. Inmates stuff the windows with bedding. With no cooking facilities available, any food brought by outsiders must be eaten raw. Tins are out of the question — no can openers or knives are permitted — and when the Berensons arrived at the prison last week with provisions, several were turned away. The metal toothpaste tube was undone, the paste scraped into a plastic bag, and the empty container handed back to Rhoda.

Red, green or black clothes are not allowed at Yanamayo, for they are considered rebel colours. When Lori arrived she was dressed in thin summer clothes. Her parents took her warmer (beige) clothes, a blanket, and are now sending a sleeping bag. But they were not allowed to see her. The commandant declared that he was a human being first, a soldier second, and owing to "regulations", and on account of a lack of written permission from the Ministry of Justice in Lima, he was unable to let the Berensons inspect their daughter. Instead, they had to



Lori Berenson photographed last month under arrest at Lima's anti-terrorism unit



Lori's mother, Rhoda Berenson, and (right) Lori dancing with her father, Mark

communicate with Lori via handwritten notes which the commandant asked an interpreter to translate. In the early hours when Mrs Berenson has not been sleeping, she has found herself thinking back to Lori's youth, trying to identify character-forming moments when she became a sympathiser of the downtrodden. There had been an incident in the school playground when eight-year-old Lori took the side of an unpopular girl. She came home indignant at the unfair-

ness of it all. Was this the incident which led to her championing of native Peruvian rights, and trying to summon doctors for her fellow prisoners (thus incurring the further wrath of the prison guards)?

Lori was an independent girl. Aged 12 she announced that she was moving to Long Island for the summer to work as a live-in babysitter. She learnt to cook plum pie, looked after her ward, and grew up fast. There seems to have been little time for the selfish hedonism of youth. "She was always busy, with not enough time to sit around," Rhoda says. At school she read a lot of Gabriel Garcia Marquez and Isabel Allende — and books about Inca culture and South American traditions.

There have been telephone calls: natters shouting abuse, but also supportive strangers, such as a woman from Ohio who said she was unable to sleep at night such was her worry about Lori. Others have sent money, which the Berensons have returned. The Internet has brought them a large e-mail bag, and human rights organisations telephone to offer their help. "Congressman Joe Kennedy called yesterday," Rhoda says.

Little things set off tears. Before she was arrested, Lori made a tape of Peruvian love songs for her father's birthday. It is now in the hands of the police. Mark asked to be allowed to make a copy, but the officials refused. Before going to bed each night, he now listens to an earlier tape Lori made. He rations himself to one song a night. "It's all I may have for the rest of my life," he says.

Rhoda, who disclosed that her husband has moments of "unrelenting sadness", described how in the first few days she would awake and think, "Maybe all this will go away if I stay under the covers and refuse to come out — but then you realise that by doing things, by speaking to people, you are helping." When, having trekked all the way up into the Andes, they were refused permission to see Lori, they had reached such a state of numbness that they simply shrugged. There were no tears left.

"I am proud of her strength of conviction, and her determination not to ask for special treatment just because she is an American," Mark Berenson says. "But I have nightmares when I reach out for her and I cannot touch her. You know, she is a pacifist. She sometimes used to come down when I was watching the boxing on television and complain that it was too violent." Before Lori was moved to Yanamayo, Mark saw her in the prison in Lima. "She hugged me and said: 'I always wanted you to be a grandfather. I'm sorry.'"

I was making for the door when he produced a photograph of Lori taken on her last visit home in September. It was her uncle's fiftieth birthday, and she had been her usual bright self. She had gone shopping, and to the cinema. The photograph showed a smiling, self-confident girl. But she was to have only another two months of that carefree existence before the arrest, the prison ordeal, and the life sentence which has trapped not only her, but has also incarcerated the hearts and lives of her parents.

It is a Kafkaesque system. Clemency does not seem to be part of the vocabulary, although repentance is. Rhoda says. Both have lost weight, and Mark is still not able to enjoy food. "I just imagine that I am eating for Lori," he says. The legal prognosis is not entirely gloomy. The Berensons' Manhattan lawyer, Thomas Nooner, believes it may be possible to have Lori's case sent to a civilian court. Much may also depend on longer-term political developments, although for the moment the Peruvian President is not budging, and realistically, Lori will probably have long enough in that dank Andean cell to finish the one book at her side, a Spanish version of the Bible.

Glums reborn: *Les Misérables* comes to the screen, updated into an epic saga of 20th-century French history

Ooh aah Cantona the film star

Forget Arnold Schwarzenegger or Gerard Depardieu. France's latest movie heart-throb is the *enfant terrible* of football, as Ben Macintyre discovers



Eric Cantona (second left) plays a young peasant in *Le Bonheur est dans le pré*

SOME Frenchmen dream of becoming film stars, while for others there could be no higher aspiration than performing a kung-fu kick on an English football fan before a live television audience. In the space of one year Eric Cantona has achieved both, confirming his status as France's least likely cultural icon.

More than half a million French people have paid to see the *enfant terrible* of soccer in *Le Bonheur est dans le pré* (Happiness is in the meadow), a film directed by Etienne Chatiliez, which was released last month to huge critical acclaim.

A gentle and witty evocation of French rural life, *Le Bonheur* shot to number three at the French box office, just below the latest James Bond film *Goldeneye*, and has now been nominated for six awards by the French film industry.

The film owes at least some of its success to the 29-year-old Cantona, who plays a muscular young peasant courting a provincial farm girl. His role is largely restricted to sitting at a kitchen table wearing a vest, looking manly and passing the odd remark in his imperious, almost imperious, accent.

This is not Oscar material, but its effect on French cinema audiences is electric. When I watched the film in Bordeaux, the audience did not chant "Ooh aah Cantona" as they are wont to do at Old Trafford, but that was plainly what they were thinking when a ripple of applause ran round the cinema as he filled the screen.

Long before he launched himself feet-first at Crystal

Palace supporter Matthew Simmons a year ago — earning himself an eight-month suspension and the time to take up acting — Cantona had carved out a reputation as a man of many and unexpected parts.

A devotee of the poet Rimbaud, Cantona's behaviour on the field has more often resembled that of Rambo. A poet, amateur philosopher, violinist, abstract painter and artist of the floating ball, the combi-

French opinion is obsessed with, and sharply divided over, the country's most controversial export

nation of aesthete and thug is one that has earned him the cult following in his native land. Yet French opinion remains obsessed with, and sharply divided over, its most controversial export.

To his supporters Cantona is a symbol of Gallic pride, handsome, aloof, and flippant like all great French artists, to explode without warning, his astonishing ball-control being commensurate with his lack of self-control.

Cantona's French detractors, however, regard him as a national embarrassment, less on account of his volatile temper than because of his intellectual pretensions. As a philosopher, Cantona is

hardly in the premier league, despite a bestselling collection of his musings that includes such profundities as: "Without spontaneity you can't succeed" and "I say to myself that I'm only passing through".

Cantona is a regular target on *Les Guignols*, the French equivalent of *Spitting Image*, where he appears dressed as Picasso and spouting pseudo-philosophical claptrap. He was brought up in a house converted from a cave carved out of the hillside at Caillols near Marseilles — and there are those who consider him to be a Neanderthal who has managed to memorise some lines by Rilke.

But the story of Cantona's fall from grace last year, when he became the first soccer professional to attack a spectator in modern times, and his resurrection is an odd mixture of melodrama and farce peculiarly appealing to French tastes.

Indeed, the plot of Cantona's personal odyssey is mirrored by that of *Le Bonheur est dans le pré*. The film tells the story of a stressed and manic city businessman who finds bliss when he takes on the identity of another man (along with his wife, his two daughters and his *foie gras* farm) deep in the French countryside.

Cantona's allure lies in his talent for the unanticipated, leaving the impression that he has very little notion of what he might do next. Anything seems possible, from a career in French politics to performance art to grievous bodily harm.

As Rimbaud once wrote: "He has, perhaps, the secret for changing life."

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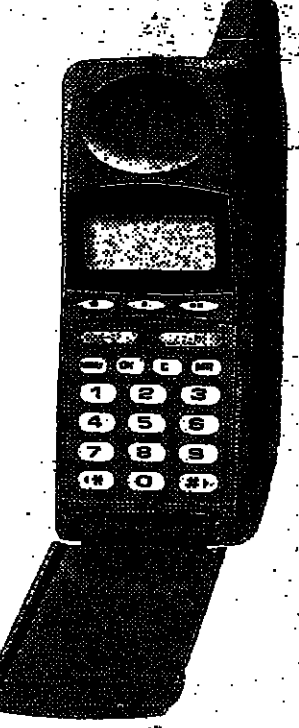
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The open society and its enemy

Bernard Connolly explains why the Commission sacked him

Five months ago, *The Times* serialised extracts from my book *The Rotten Heart of Europe*, which showed how Europe was being made into the low-growth, high-unemployment centre of the world. The economy of every member state has been ravaged by the imposition of a false economic theory in pursuit of a political end. The malevolent mechanism was first the ERM; now, it is supplemented by Maastricht planning blight. The result can only be a worsening of economic performance, a decline in political legitimacy and a serious risk of a fracturing of the European Union.

The day the first extract from my book appeared, my then employer, the European Commission, made it clear that it saw no place in the institution for someone who felt the fears I had expressed. And it allowed a smear campaign against my character. Today, a decision has been implemented to sack me from my job as head of the unit monitoring the European monetary system.

In the interim, the Commission has subjected me to treatment that it has in the past reserved — as far as anyone knew — only for officials suspected of serious criminal offences. Had I perhaps been guilty not only of the "eccentricity" (and worse) of which I was accused, but also of a political "crime"?

Doubters clearly are not to be welcomed in Europe

My offence, it seems, was to get things right, as the events of the past few months have amply shown. Getting it right, particularly in advance of developments, requires analysis. Yet as I wrote, open-eyed, in the last sentence of my book, analysis is regarded in a closed society as dissent, and dissent cannot be tolerated. The Commission, in its formal statement of the reasons for sacking me, stresses that I had previously been refused permission to publish theoretical articles. The problem with these, apparently, was that like my book, they made economic points that might have raised questions about the adequacy of the Commission's analysis.

For some years, the so-called single currency project in Europe has been in a state of what George Soros, a passionate defender of open societies, has called a static disequilibrium. As Soros argued, static disequilibrium is possible only in a closed society, one in which the gap between perception and reality is masked by the imposition of an official myth. When the myth begins to be questioned, the closed society begins to break down and static disequilibrium becomes transformed, as in Eastern Europe in 1989, into dynamic disequilibrium; then rapid change becomes possible. In most respects, the countries of Western Europe are open societies, but where the single currency is concerned, the gulf between official perception and reality, and between popular wishes and political will, is huge.

The past few weeks have

seen an explosion of comment in practically every EU country, from politicians, bankers, academics and industrialists, on the impracticality and dangers of the Maastricht process. Are we now seeing in Western Europe the beginnings of an awakening on monetary issues to match the earlier political awakening to the East?

Unfortunately, my sacking gives no encouragement to those who hope for greater openness and realism on European monetary issues. The Commission's regulations enjoin officials to defend the EU's interests. But how can those interests be defended except by seeking to narrow the gap between perception and reality? The perception of the single currency, recently reiterated by Jacques Santer, is that it is an economic instrument, the purpose of which is to improve employment prospects. But for Jacques Delors, as he has recently reaffirmed, the single currency is instead a means of bringing about political union.

The reality is that using an economic instrument to pursue a political aim divides the employed from the unemployed, the rich from the poor, whether as individuals or as nations. It puts the underlying objectives of the EU at risk, and threatens its very survival as a meaningful entity.

The dangers are most obvious on the economic side — but there are political risks too. The economy, like political society, is an organism, not a machine, and perception and reality can react in potentially destabilising ways. The continental perception of political helplessness in the face of rising unemployment and crumbling welfare systems may, if nothing happens to change it, lead not only to self-feeding economic gloom but also to political despair. That is what Martine Aubry, daughter of Jacques Delors, means in France when she says that the single currency is not worth the destruction of a country. And those are the dangers that prompted the leader of the German Social Democrats, Oskar Lafontaine, to warn that if unemployment worsens inexorably then the conditions for a revival of Fascism could be created.

It is crucially important, that the glimmerings of political realism on the Continent, as yet seen only on the fringes of power in the key countries, penetrate to the core. If they do not, then not only the "hard core" but the whole of Western Europe will find it hard not to sink further into an economic mire and a period of political resentment within and between countries. That is what I warned five months ago. Today, the warning must be even more urgent. Time is now short for Europe — not to create the single currency (which would divide Europe rather than unite it) but to restore economic dynamism and preserve political harmony by elevating economic reasoning above political will.



"One pint and three straws, please..."

Be a hare, not a hippo

Hanson's unbundling is welcome at a time when the City of London is becoming isolated and distrusted

I was present at the birth of the word "unbundling". In 1989, Sir James Goldsmith, Kerry Packer and Lord Rothschild made a bid for BAT; it was then the largest bid ever made for a British company, and may still be so. I was a non-executive director of the Rothschild board and was asked to write a note outlining my view of the bid strategy. I concentrated on the theme of releasing value by breaking up a conglomerate into its constituent parts: I used the clumsy word "disaggregation". Sir James changed that to the more domestic word "unbundling", which has been used ever since. The bid failed, mainly because of regulatory insurance problems in California, but partly also because BAT did some unbundling of its own.

Although the bid failed, I still think it was far-sighted. Even in the late 1980s, when conglomerates were much more fashionable, this bid foresaw that they reduced value, for two reasons. The first is that top management is bound to lack specialist knowledge of the individual businesses, even if it is a strong manager in more general terms. The second is that investors prefer well-defined investments, so that they can choose the industrial sectors in which to place their funds. The more professional fund management becomes, the greater the weight of this requirement.

Last month saw two City decisions which point in opposite directions. Fund managers decided to accept the Granada bid for Forté, which, whatever else it did, undoubtedly raised the degree to which Granada is a conglomerate. And Lord Hanson, himself the most successful builder of a large British conglomerate since the war, decided to unbundle Hanson into four separate operating groups.

The Hanson share price in recent years shows what the market view of conglomerates really is. Since the beginning of 1990, the price of Hanson has underperformed the market by more than a third; since the beginning of 1995, it has underperformed by about a quarter. The market recognises that Hanson is extremely good at controlling costs, but did not see a good growth prospect. Another big bid might have given Hanson a final once-for-all lift, but no such big opportunity appeared. The strategy of split-

ting up the conglomerate should therefore be welcomed, despite the initially cool market reaction. Granada has swallowed the opposite policy; it is still in the bundling stage. So far, the Granada share price has held up well, but these are very early days.

The normal pattern for conglomerates shows a reasonable share performance during the acquisition period, followed by underperformance relative to the market once the initial benefits have been absorbed. Surveys show that at least 50 per cent of hostile bids prove to be disappointing for the shareholders of the acquiring company.

The Forté bid has reduced the television proportion of Granada's profits. Indeed one of the fascinating questions is why Gerry Robinson decided to shift the emphasis of his company away from television and towards catering. In the City, television earnings are considered to be of better quality than catering. Granada is partly a media and partly a leisure company, but the market currently values media earnings at a third more than earnings from leisure and hotels. Gerry Robinson decided to lower the average quality of Granada's earnings, as the City sees them.

That decision looks all the stranger when Granada was actually thinking of bidding for Pearson, a very high-quality media company indeed, which owns the *Financial Times* as well as other publishing and television assets. One press report suggests that Granada was prepared to offer 900p a share for Pearson, as against a recent price of around 650p. Such a bid would not have unbundled Granada itself, but, if successful, would have created a very powerful media company, a far better business than is likely to emerge from the Forté bid. One can only assume that

Granada decided that Forté, though a much less attractive target, would be easier to win. It was a decision to go for second best.

The big fund managers, and particularly Mercury Asset Management, which decided the Forté outcome, also have difficult strategic problems to settle. In 1979, Slegmund Warburg thought so little of Mercury Asset Management that he told Peter Stormonth Darling, "Now, Peter, you are the chairman of this business. Your first job is to get rid of it." It is now the largest fund management company in London, with more than £70 billion under management. Relative to its domestic economies, that is considerably larger than Fidelity which, with more than \$400 billion, is the largest fund manager in the United States.

Fidelity knows the problem of size, of being too large for comfort. Its top management has just imposed new, more restrictive and conservative guidelines upon its fund managers, who, as at Mercury Asset Management, have enjoyed considerable freedom. The problems of size include the control of fund managers, the inability to outperform a market in which one is too large a part of the market, and the shortage of liquidity when one's average investment becomes too large. A small fund manager has the mobility of small size; the hare is nimbler than the hippopotamus. The small top management can be in daily personal contact with all the individual managers, the holdings are small enough to be realised quickly without unduly moving the market, investments can be made in small and medium companies. Even when a very large fund manager does take a profit, as with Forté, that has little effect on overall performance, though it may be significant for individual managers' bonuses.

The smaller the fund, the easier it is

to operate. Regulatory costs make the overheads of small funds in London too high, but even so the optimum size for potential performance is quite low. The big funds subdivide investment decision-making, but that has its problems too. The market will look at the total stake of a fund management company, not at the individual managers' holding of particular shares.

There is a further difficulty. A large number of pension funds belong to companies which are themselves potential bid targets, now or in the future. Whatever the City thinks, the boards of these companies regard aggressive bids as acts of war. A very large fund manager, which builds up large stakes in potential bid targets, can therefore be seen, not unreasonably, as attacking its own actual or potential customers. If one's customers regard one as an enemy, that is a commercial handicap.

As a whole, the City underestimates the extent to which it is regarded as the enemy rather than the ally of British business. During the boom of the 1980s, some banks were quite reckless in financing hostile bids for their own customers. During the recession of the early 1990s, some banks withdrew loans quite ruthlessly from businesses that might otherwise have survived. City fees are seen as extortionate, and inordinate bonuses are believed to be an incentive to irresponsible speculation. Large bonuses must indeed have played their part in the collapse of Barings. Now many ordinary directors of non-financial companies see the Granada Forté bid as the sign of a return to the speculative excesses of the 1980s.

There has been some response. The clearing banks are genuinely concerned to avoid the mistakes of the last boom and bust in business loans. Fidelity has reined in its fund managers, and I suspect Mercury Asset Management will have to do the same. The Forté bid demonstrated that big stakes can put even very large companies into play, and these big stakes will have to be reviewed. Lord Hanson has shown that good conglomerates can unbundle themselves. I hope that official policy will move towards encouraging individual rather than institutional saving. Yet despite a few good signs, the City is on the edge of distrust and isolation it cannot afford.

William Rees-Mogg

More receptive

THE PICKLE in which the Royal Family currently finds itself concerning mobile phones is not confined to Sandringham and the Duke of Edinburgh's call to a "horsey" woman. There are difficulties, too, at Balmoral.

The problem is poor reception. Her Majesty and the Duke of Edinburgh aren't getting the cellular transmission to which they are accustomed. Matters came to a head recently when the Balmoral estate office reported the problem to Vodafone. "We were approached," confirms the company. "We have been in contact with the Balmoral estate office."

A Vodafone van whisked up to Balmoral quicker than a royal corgi after chokey-drops and there were hopes in court circles that the problem would be solved by a transmission mast being built on the estate. Her Majesty was all for the new mast, but Vodafone's enthusiasm has cooled. "We have investigated, but have no plans to build a new mast at the moment," said a cellular person. "There would not be enough call traffic."

● Sir Christopher Bland received so many congratulatory letters on his appointment as Chairman of

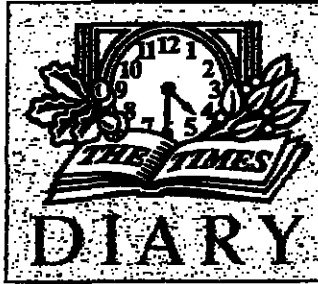
the BBC that he replied to all and sundry with a round-robin. "I am looking forward to it with great enthusiasm," he wrote back, "tempered with the caution appropriate to my start date of April 1st. I believe the BBC is, though not yet perfect, the best broadcasting organisation in the world — so I'm very fortunate."

Unhappy hunt

MALCOLM RIFKIND is the latest victim of the inventive protesters campaigning against the Sky Bridge tolls. The canny bunch disrupted the Foreign Secretary's shooting plans at the weekend.

His mistake was to join the party of Sir Iain Noble, chairman of the Sky Bridge Company, near his home at Isle Ormsay. Getting wind of the outing, protesters set up a barrier on a humpback bridge en route to the shoot. Rifkind's party, approaching in cars, slowed and stopped. After a frantic conference, the guns reversed down a side road and sped off in search of a new hunting ground.

● Peter Davis, the National Lottery regulator who enjoyed free



flights from Camelot's partner GTEch, might care to take advantage of a promotion dreamt up by the agency Leagas, Shafren, Davis of which his brother Mike is managing director. The advertisements in a national newspaper invite readers to "Fly now pay later".

River paradise

AFTER MORE than two-and-a-half years, one of the most spectacular victims of the housing slump, the late Sir David Lean's palatial riverside house on Sun Wharf in London's East End, has finally been sold.

The film director had the wharf completely rebuilt in 1965, with a private cinema and an Italianate landscaped garden leading down to a mooring. The estate agent, Savills, dropped the price by more than £500,000 to £25 million last

year. They showed Sir Clive Sinclair and Sting around, and there were rumours that Cher, who rents an abode in its Wapping neighbourhood, was interested. The purchaser, however, is an American who runs a contact lens company. Could it be a speculative purchase?

● Conservatives take their annual winter ball very seriously, and never more so than this year, for the ball next week is in aid of "Conservative Party Marginal Seats" — of which there are a good few. Political events, however, have overtaken party-planning. Listed as a key committee member of the ball is defector Emma Nicholson. "I haven't yet resigned from it," she says breezily, "but I won't be attending."

Rebooting

JOHN REDWOOD seems to be attracting a villainous sort. Following a break-in at the Conservative Association office in his Wokingham constituency at Christmas, when fine wines and raffle prizes were stolen, his London offices in Wilfrid Street were also pillaged on Monday night.

The thief was not an art-lover. The walls of the offices are hung with modern paintings, lent by a West End gallery, but they were untouched. The intruder chose in-



Ab Fab: The Olympic Committee doesn't run to authentic Fabergé

stead a computer, which stored the articles the former Welsh Secretary has written for various newspapers. The Bastard!

Curate's egg

THE FABERGÉ company has discovered a rotten egg in its nest. The jewellers, who made the Imperial Easter eggs for the Tsar at the turn of the century, is worried that 500 commemorative silver or crystal eggs offered by the Atlanta Olympic Committee may tarnish its image.

Their creator, Theo Fabergé, is grandson of the late Carl, and the

eggs will carry the Fabergé name. The sale of the Olympic collection also happens to coincide with an American tour of Carl Fabergé's enamelled masterpieces. The curator, Geza von Hapsburg, describes Theo Fabergé as "riding on his grandfather's coat-tails", and says the 75-year-old craftsman is little more than a "wood turner". The Olympic committee, however, argues that it's a storm in an eggcup. Theo's pieces, it says, are much larger than those of his ancestor. And very much cheaper, at £3,000 each.

P.H.S

Close-knit — but does it unravel?

Michael Gove on

two new tracts for the times

The battleground between Tory and Labour may now look so arid that no new ideas can take root, yet this week has seen the publication of two pamphlets by adversaries who were once allies, which show that original thinkers have not deserted politics.

Roger Scruton and John Gray were once the Jacob and Esau of the Right. In the 1980s, Gray, a hirsute Georgie, articulated from Oxford the case for Thatcher as innovator and liberator. Scruton, a polished salon Conservative and country cousin of Cambridge's backhouse Right, appropriated Thatcher for Tory traditionalism. In the 1990s, they present rival, rather than complementary views of the condition of Britain.

In *After Social Democracy* (Demos, £5.95), Gray, the repentant neo-liberal who is now happier with new Labour, provides intellectual props for Blairite insights. Scruton, in *The Conservative Idea of Community* (Conservative 2000 Foundation, £5), tries to refresh a Tory party adjusting to a new emphasis on social issues by reconnecting it with its roots. Both attempt to deal with the challenge posed to received wisdom on Left and Right from communitarianism, the modish American creed which stresses abandoned responsibilities rather than asserted rights.

Gray is altogether more impressed by communitarianism than Scruton. Blair uses "community" in his speeches with the enthusiasm of a Keith Floyd adding wine to a casserole, providing a sophisticated flavour and dispelling the lack of beef. Gray provides an interpretation of communitarianism which he hopes could frame a Blair government's approach to policy questions as yet unresolved. Unfortunately for Labour, he proves a far better critic than prophet.

There can be no turning back to the old-style post-war social democratic consensus. Gray points out the policy of demand management, full employment and union privileges that sustained it have been rendered redundant by the competitive power of cheap labour in states emerging from communism and by the fickleness of international capital. He then turns his powerful critical tools to undermining other models fashionable on the Left. One Nation rhetoric — now chiefly appropriated by Blair — is, as depicted by Gray, also hopelessly nostalgic. He believes the stable institutions, notions of deference and *noblesse oblige* which might have sustained it were blown away by the market-driven mercuriality of Thatcherism. He is equally dismissive of attempts to transplant foreign models here, in particular the "Rhine model" of consensual capitalism, favoured by evangelists for stakeholding such as Will Hutton.

Gray also warns against imitating the capitalism of the tiger economies in the East, built on traditions and compromises alien to British society. He then feels compelled to offer his own utopia, which he calls "liberal communitarianism". The great charm of this phrase is its meaninglessness. It tantalisingly suggests a philosophy that combines the freedoms of liberalism with the security of community, but Gray's confidence seems to desert him as he spells out what it means. It amounts to a faith in the common life, as against possessive individualism, and a relativism which retreats from proclaiming universal values. Gray suggests it is up to different communities to abide by their own "norms of fairness".

But Gray's faith in the common life does not lead him to endorse attempts to make divorce more difficult for the thousands inclined to see marriage as a convenience, not a commitment. The size of the communities which Gray believes should settle his norms of fairness is not made clear, and the difficulties when these norms collide is dodged. Gray accepts that his support for educational selection might not be automatically endorsed by every community, but he does not seem to anticipate the ugly consequences for liberals of communities such as the Isle of Dogs being left to set their own housing policies, or West Belfast assuming responsibility for its own policing.

The weakness in Gray's thinking is his shunning of the absolute values which are Scruton's strength. His pamphlet is shorter than Gray's and more positive. Drawing strength from past thinkers such as Burke and Oakeshott, he concedes some ground to the communitarians, accepting that social matters are now of greater concern to voters than the economic issues of the 1980s. However, he exposes the poverty of insight among communitarians who want social cohesion, but whose liberalism on religion and sexual choice, and whose relativism in education and culture gnaw at the ties that bind. Scruton attempts to excavate shared British values around which our society might rally. They may not convince all, but his most telling point, the impossibility of preserving the social order without absolute values and authority, resonates with force. It is an uncomfortable message, but the price of social cohesion is sacrifice.

Michael Gove is the author of a biography of Michael Portillo.



POLITICS OF PAY

MPs should concentrate on their job and earn more

British parliamentarians are underpaid and many are overworked. That proposition may be unfashionable, but it is true. The populist vision of MPs combining a two-day week with acres of holidays, and lining their pockets for the rest of the year, is both inaccurate and out-of-date. MPs are by no means poor — but they deserve a better rate for the job.

Various arguments have been put to counter the demand, signed by around 300 MPs this week, for a substantial rise in their pay. Yesterday the poverty lobby questioned how parliamentarians could ask for more when so many of their constituents earned as little as £2.50 an hour. The charge is that MPs will not be able to understand the "real world" if they are "cocooned" from it by higher salaries. Should doctors therefore earn the same as the worst-paid of their patients, in order to be able to empathise with their problems? No, professionals are paid for their expertise, and an MP has a tougher, if less back-breaking, job than a cleaner.

Then there is the argument that MPs' pay should be determined by supply and demand: and since there is no shortage of applicants, there is no need to raise the rate. But is the demand from the right people? Are there worries about the calibre of MPs, and the dearth of high-flyers willing to sacrifice the rewards of a career in law, banking or journalism for the much lower pay of the House?

Moreover, the meagre parliamentary salary deters former ministers from staying on in the Commons after they have left Government. All administrations need the ballast of wisdom and experience that these people provide, particularly now that so many MPs are either on the payroll vote or aspiring to join it. True independence comes only from those who have nothing left to lose. Yet who will replace the likes of John

Biffen, Douglas Hurd and Peter Shore after the next election?

Nor are MPs underworked. An official survey as long ago as 1983 found that they put in, on average, a 62-hour week. Since then, the burden of constituency work has increased, and few parliamentarians find themselves free at weekends. In an ideal democracy, maybe we would have the citizen legislator: the Cincinnatus who spent perhaps a decade in selfless public service and then returned to the plough. But our democracy is far from ideal, and government is too large and complex to be run by amateurs. What Britain needs is a corps of politicians who devote themselves to the job and are not distracted by the need to top up their earnings elsewhere.

Since the Nolan committee rightly recommended an end to paid advocacy, and MPs voted reluctantly to adopt its recommendations, there are now fewer opportunities for outside gain. The quid pro quo for parliamentarians concentrating on their main job should be a higher salary, comparable to professionals in other fields. This should turn a vicious spiral into a virtuous one: instead of low esteem and poor pay for MPs leading to a lower grade of aspirant politicians, we would see higher pay followed by better MPs and greater public respect.

If the Nolan committee were asked to examine this issue, the House of Commons could undertake to abide by whatever recommendations it made, and legislate for the new salaries to come into force after the next election. Then MPs would be setting a rate as much for their successors as for themselves. What is needed now is a request from the party leaders, led by the Prime Minister, to widen Nolan's remit to include MPs' pay. Labour has agreed to support such a move. The initiative now lies with John Major.

PERES AND POLLS

Israel looks set for early elections

On board his flight to London yesterday, Shimon Peres, the Israeli Prime Minister, revealed that he was "inclined" to bring forward the date of his country's general elections. Israelis are due to vote no later than the end of October this year: they may now do so as early as the third week in May.

Peres-watching is a complex science, and in London yesterday, Mr Peres did what he could to add shades of ambiguity. His "inclinations" will be subjected to the most intense scrutiny. The more astute will conclude that he has already made his mind up in favour of early polls, and that he is — like to character — testing the water before taking the electoral plunge.

What are the implications, for Mr Peres, of early elections? The Israeli Prime Minister must be convinced that he will reap a richer harvest of votes by going to the electorate well before October: after all, there is little pressure on him, other than that exerted by a hunger for success, to hold elections at a date earlier than required by the constitution. The opposition Likud party is still in bitter disarray. Many ordinary Israelis blame that party's leader, Benjamin Netanyahu, for creating the atmosphere of anti-peace hysteria which led to the murder of Yitzhak Rabin in November last year.

Such blame can be ascribed only indirectly, and to do even that would be to subject the man to caricature. Mr Netanyahu may detest the Oslo accords and loathe Yasser Arafat, but his commitment to Israeli democracy cannot be questioned. Yet Mr Peres is as astute as he is idealistic. His own stock is high, while that of Mr Netanyahu could hardly be lower. An early election would be more likely to yield comfortable

success for the ruling Labour coalition than one in October: those precious extra months, which would put greater distance between the elections and the memory of Mr Rabin's murder, are just what Likud needs in its present ragged state. Mr Peres is determined to deny them that prospect of recovery.

It was argued by many, in the days after Mr Rabin's death, that Mr Peres should hold snap elections. We opposed that view then, believing that Israel would derive from its trauma a new momentum for peace. To have held elections immediately would have been to squander the benefits of that momentum — quite apart from allowing a murderous fanatic, Yigal Amir, to divert the course of Arab-Israeli peace. In the days that followed Mr Rabin's death, the Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank quickened and elections were held for the first time in Palestinian territories. The peace with Mr Arafat is now virtually irreversible. And it is almost certain that Mr Netanyahu could not tear up Israel's agreements with the Palestine Liberation Organisation — even if he might want to — on winning the elections himself.

The Syrian track has proved more difficult for Mr Peres. After last month's optimism, fuelled by high-level talks in Maryland, Damascus has not yielded the concessions on the Golan question for a deal to be struck in the near future: nor has Israel acquired sufficient belief in its foe's bona fides. By inclining himself towards early elections, Mr Peres may have admitted defeat on the Syrian front — for the moment. Let us go to the polls, he may now calculate: let us win, and then think about Syria over the next four years. It is a calculation worth making: and few do their sums with greater fluency.

TIGER, TIGER, BONDING TIGHT

Even cuddling carnivores can be a civil liberty

John Aspinall, the maverick zoo owner, has won his appeal against a council ban on his keepers entering tigers' compounds. In so doing he has become an unlikely champion of civil liberties.

Mr Aspinall's two private zoos — Port Lympne and Howletts — do not have impeccable safety records. He has already lost four keepers, and the death of Trevor Smith caused considerable concern over whether the conditions in which the animals were kept were safe for both keepers and the general public. At a time when local authorities have been vigorously criticised for failing to enforce preventive measures — as, for example, in the case of children at risk — Canterbury City Council could hardly be faulted for drawing attention to such a case.

All those who sought employment in Mr Aspinall's zoos were, however, fully aware of operational policies encouraging keepers to form close bonds with tigers. Those who volunteered for such work relished the prospect of intimate contact with these magnificent, if potentially lethal, beasts. The issues at stake were less about exploitation of workers than about freedom of choice.

Mr Aspinall can afford to lay down the law in the multimillion-pound kingdoms of his creation. But those who work for him must also be allowed to choose. To risk personal safety in favour of intensity of experience is a sacrifice many welcome. Hang-gliding or motor-racing is fraught with hazard, but voluntarily and legally indulged in by thousands in their leisure

time. For keepers who wished to celebrate the richness of life through a direct relationship with predatory beasts, an estimated single accident in every 30,000 contacts has not appeared too great a gamble.

A bond of trust between keeper and tiger is paramount in any successful breeding programme — an urgent consideration in the case of a species which pads the brink of extinction. It is claimed that lower stress levels among the tigers lead to more natural mating patterns and a higher survival rate of cubs. Over the last 15 years, almost 400 cubs have been born to some 30 Indian and Siberian tigers kept in Mr Aspinall's zoos — an impressive record.

An immediate result of the tribunal's findings is that certain added safety mechanisms will be introduced. That is a minimum response to public concern. A document is currently being drawn up laying down stricter formal guidelines to reduce the risk of injury. A second member of staff, in radio contact with the front office, will always be on hand when a keeper enters a tiger's enclosure. All staff, including Mr Aspinall himself, will need written permission before going into a pen.

Within such strictures British volunteers should be allowed to practise the eccentricities for which they have long been known — even if this involves cuddling carnivores. As for whether "the tigers of wrath are wiser than the horses of instruction", we have the right to decide for ourselves.

Pointed advice for the politicians

From Mr Dennis Berry

Sir, In the run-up to the general election all politicians would do well to remember how low they already stand in the public esteem before they descend further by mud-slinging. The public, I feel sure, wants to hear about policy and how the various parties propose to deal with problems in education, the National Health Service, crime, unemployment and the like.

We do not want petulant assertions about the failings of the other parties, such as Michael Heseltine's current claim that Labour is "on the side of the villain", or John Major's theme about "double standards" (reports, January 29, 30). This form of electioneering insults our intelligence, is no substitute for policy and, in fact, implies the very absence of it.

After a lively performance at Question Time last week, John Major commented how much he enjoyed the hustings (reports, January 26). An ability to come up with sharp-witted soundbites and score shallow points is not sufficient, however, to run the country successfully, as we have seen. The public will be looking very closely in the coming months for politicians who put forward policies with sincerity and honesty rather than shrill posturing.

Yours faithfully,
DENNIS BERRY,
11 Fairacre,
Acacia Grove, New Malden, Surrey.
January 30.

From Mr R. Christopher Taylor

Sir, If, as it seems, we are to suffer a protracted election campaign, it is too much to hope that one party or other might be persuaded to demonstrate its qualifications to stand, on the basis that its policies are appropriate for a country it knows, understands and cares for?

This would make a refreshing change from the increasingly tiresome assertions of "Vote X", because it's better than "Y".

I am weary of confrontational politics, and suggest that many voters would welcome the option to put their mark on the ballot paper in a box named "None of the above".

Yours faithfully,
R. CHRISTOPHER TAYLOR,
The Old Farmhouse, Church Road,
Branton, Lincolnshire.
January 30.

From Mr Ian M. T. Sandison

Sir, At the current level of MPs' remuneration (report, January 31) there is no shortage of applicants and, as is normal in the market place, people of widely differing abilities are selected. Judging by the demeanour of MPs, the money they are paid does not diminish the opinions they hold of themselves.

Why pay more?
Yours faithfully,
IAN M. T. SANDISON,
Platten, Kiermuir, Angus.
January 31.

From Dr David O'Reilly

Sir, Our MPs have made it clear that it is we taxpayers who are responsible for their behaviour at Westminster. It seems that we have been paying peanuts with inevitable results.

I remain, your obedient servant.
DAVID O'REILLY,
West Suffolk Hospital,
Hardwick Lane,
Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk.
January 31.

Floral tributes

From Mr Brian North Lee

Sir, Increasingly, death notices stipulate either no flowers or family flowers only (19 out of 37 today). This may indicate that the money spent on such tributes, which can be of variable quality, would be better employed in assisting a charity or worthy cause. Since, however, friends who send donations may also wish to offer a tangible token of affection at a funeral, could not a single flower or a tiny posy, whether from the florist or the garden, become an accepted alternative means of expressing love, affection or respect when denied a bigger floral statement?

Yours sincerely,
BRIAN NORTH LEE,
32 Barrowgate Road, Chiswick, W4.
January 30.

Stamps of approval

From Mr Patrick Whitworth

Sir, The President of the Institute of Physics is absolutely right (letter, January 29). Electrons should be displayed on thematic stamps.

The exercise could save the Royal Mail money. A stamp would need to be less than one millimetre square to display more than a million billion of the little bighorns, life size and in action. The depiction of a sub-post office in the corner would not reduce their number.

Yours faithfully,
PATRICK WHITWORTH,
The Mount, Ferness,
By Naim, Highland.
January 30.

Letters should carry a daytime telephone number. They may be faxed to 0171-782-5046.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

1 Pennington Street, London E1 9XN Telephone 0171-782 5000

Results of 11-plus curriculum tests

From Mr D. C. Bruns

Sir, As a former schoolmaster for 35 years, I wonder why politicians, journalists and "educationists" are kicking up such a fuss about the results of the 11-plus curriculum tests (reports, January 26). The tests are based on what the average 11-year-old should be able to achieve. If the tests are properly constructed (and they should be by now) then we shall find about 50 per cent of the given population above the median (ie, average) and 50 per cent below it.

If we allow a margin of error of plus or minus 5, which is normal in testing, then we find that in English and maths, 11-year-olds are performing much as we would expect.

The curriculum tests do not have a pass mark built into them: results are merely compared to a national mean. Therefore, we cannot say that 50 per cent of pupils have "failed" the tests — only that 50 per cent are below average, which is normal and inevitable.

What is of much more concern are the results for science. If 70 per cent of candidates are above the national mean, then the tests are far too easy. The same applies to the tests at seven-plus and, perhaps, explains why the results at 11-plus are apparently less successful.

Yours etc,
D. C. BRUNS,
11 Grange Park,
Maghull, Merseyside.
January 26.

From the Director of Education,
Incorporated Association of
Preparatory Schools

Sir, In the argument over the significance of, and reasons for, apparent under-achievement of 11-year-olds, it might be worth reflecting on the experience of independent preparatory schools using national curriculum tests for 11-year-olds ("Key Stage 2") last year. Although not so required, an increasing number of prep schools are making use of these tests and this

association is keeping the School Curriculum and Assessment Authority informed of their reactions.

Most of the prep schools using the tests found them useful and found that they largely confirmed their own teachers' assessments, and most of them also reported test results higher than those reported nationally. There are, in my view, three reasons for this high achievement.

The first is specialist teaching: prep schools employ specialist teachers to teach Key Stage 2, at which level it is virtually impossible for one teacher to teach the full range of subjects. Secondly, prep schools have smaller classes: at the primary level, there is no doubt that class size does matter. And finally, prep schools and the parents who send their children to them have very high expectations.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID HANSON,
Director of Education,
Incorporated Association of
Preparatory Schools,
11 Waterloo Place,
Leamington Spa, Warwickshire.

From Lord Jakobovits

Sir, Fact one: With some 170,000 divorces a year in the United Kingdom, we are now branded as "Europe's divorce capital", leading to nearly half of our children being raised in broken homes.

Fact two: Many children aged between seven and 16 now spend up to nine hours a day at weekends and four hours on school days watching television (Business Development Partnership Schools Research, 1995).

I suspect that these two facts have a far greater bearing on the low educational levels of so many schools than any of the point-scoring arguments advanced with almost ritual partisanship by our politicians on all sides.

Sincerely yours,
JAKOBOVITS,
House of Lords.
January 30.

BBC and regions

From the Chairman of the BBC

Sir, May I correct the statement made in yesterday's letter signed by the chairman of Voice of the Listener and Viewer, Broadcasting for Scotland and the Broadcasting Campaign for Wales that the BBC has "blocked" the creation of what they refer to as "an English Regional Forum". That is not the case.

The English National Forum, comprising the chairman of the ten regional advisory councils, exists precisely to put the voice of the English regions at the heart of BBC affairs. The BBC proposed it, created it and fully supports it.

The forum is now two years old and has made an excellent start, under the vigorous leadership of Mrs Margaret Spurr, the governor nominated to chair it. The governors and the forum have already conducted two annual reviews of the quality of BBC regional programmes in England. I am confident, not least because I have seen it at

work, that the forum will make an important contribution to the BBC and its programmes in the years ahead.

May I also assure Mr Neil Fraser, treasurer of Broadcasting for Scotland, whose letter you published alongside, that the BBC will indeed consult widely before publishing its Statement of Pledges to audiences. What we have published so far is precisely what we were asked to publish — a broad outline.

Over the next three months we will conduct a thorough process of public consultation and, of course, seek the view of the three National Broadcasting Councils and the English National Forum. The governors will publish our pledges in the summer and report annually on the BBC's performance in meeting them.

Yours faithfully,
MARMADUKE HUSSEY,
Chairman,
British Broadcasting Corporation,
Broadcasting House,
Portland Place, W1.
January 31.

Economic policy

From Mr James Chapman

Sir, I can only conclude from Anatole Kaletsky's comments on Will Hutton's *The State We're In* ("A spectre haunting Labour", January 29) that Mr Kaletsky and myself must have read a different book. Far from being "suffused with a hatred of capitalism", Hutton accepts that capitalism is the most efficient method of allocating resources in a modern economy, but sees the Japanese or German models, with their emphasis on investment and long-term objectives, as more productive than the short-term approach prevalent in Britain.

Such a view is now being accepted across the political spectrum. Indeed, William Rees-Mogg, hardly a noted Labour supporter, argued on the same day against the current City practice of "short-term speculation, greedy fees, and industrial restructuring by non-industrial fund managers". I thought for a moment it was a quote from Hutton.

Yours faithfully,
JAMES CHAPMAN,
186 Bradford Road,
Combe Down, Bath, Avon.
January 29.

Premium Bond cuts

From Mrs Caroline Clarke

Sir, Is this just another example of the Government's pettiness? Apparently it is fine for us to invest our money in lottery tickets in order to fund those areas which the Government no longer sees fit to finance: but now the small pleasure we Premium Bond holders have each month in waiting to see if the postman will deliver us "one of those letters" is to be reduced due to a drop in interest rates (reports, January 26, 27). An odd way to behave after lavish advertising campaigns in the autumn to persuade the public to invest in Premium Bonds.

Perhaps bond holders should invest elsewhere, thus depriving the Government of large sums of money in its National Savings scheme.

Yours faithfully,
CAROLINE CLARKE,
Paul's Farm,
Water Lane, Hawkhurst, Kent.

Strangeways payouts

From Mr Richard Walduck

Sir, Should not riot compensation to prisoners (report, January 27) be frozen until any uncompensated victims of their crimes have been notified of the possible opportunity to seek recompense?

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD WALDUCK,
Lower Woodside,
Hatfield, Hertfordshire.

From Mr Harry Jackson

Sir, I am traumatised by your Strangeways report. You will be hearing from my lawyers.

Yours faithfully,
HARRY JACKSON,
141 Belvue Close,
Northolt, Middlesex.
January 27.

Business letters, page 27

Doubts on causes of global warming

From Mr Alfred Doll-Steinberg

Sir, Before succumbing to panic, Dr Russell Jones (letter, January 27) should recall that computer models notwithstanding, climatic forecasts have a notoriously poor record.

The world also grew warmer in the period 1880-1940, when, had anyone thought of measuring them, "over half the Antarctic ice sheets" probably also disintegrated. Yet over the following 20 years from 1940 to 1960 temperatures dropped enough to provoke predictions of an impending ice age. Probably in this period the ice sheets were restored.

A sense of proportion is helpful. According to *The Economist* (December 23, 1995) all man's activities generate 10 trillion watts of energy; the Sun provides us with 175,000 trillion watts. And plants absorb 200 billion tonnes of carbon dioxide (the principal "greenhouse" gas) per year.

It is rather hard to believe therefore that mankind's puny efforts really are capable of having the dire effect on the global eco-system that the doomsters foresee.

Yours faithfully,
ALFRED DOLL-STEINBERG,
18 Holly Walk, NW3.
January 27.

From Mr John C. Trenchard

Sir, Many "experts" appear to regard any global warming that may be taking place as exclusively the result of mankind's activities.

How came it about, I wonder, that by some 10,000 years ago the glaciation of the last ice age, for, according to some, the last glacial period of the present ice age) had melted; and how, according to sediment cores from Loch Ness (Science briefing, January 2, 1995), some 5,000 years ago Northern Scotland had a Mediterranean climate; in both cases assuredly without any interference by the human race.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN C. TRENCHARD,
Trees,
Swanpool, Falmouth, Cornwall.
January 27.

Fire at La Fenice

From Mr Michael Davies

Sir, Anybody who knows Venice will know what a loss the fire at La Fenice will make to that city (reports, January 31). Anybody who loves opera will understand La Fenice's relevance to the Italian operatic legacy.

I am heartened, though, by reports that there are already plans to rebuild it at a cost of £200 million. This could get 22 opera houses for the Cardiff Bay Opera House Trust.

Yours sincerely,
MICHAEL DAVIES,
59 Drayton Gardens, SW10.
January 31.

Gluts and shortages

From Mr Tony Weston

Sir, The complaint of your correspondent, Mr Alan Coustan (letter, January 29), about the surfeit of estate agents and lack of a greengrocer in his community, prompts me to suggest a combination of the two trades. The advantages are obvious: many more visitors to the shop, browsers and buyers, and a much healthier cashflow.

There are precedents. My copy of Sketchley's Bristol Directory of 1775 lists, inter alia, a Mr James Bazley, "glover, undertaker, hosier, orange merchant and parchment maker". I then find a Mr David Cherry, "auctioneer and cabinet maker"; Mr Arthur Palmer, "woollen draper and lottery office keeper"; Mr John Rich, "hosier and tea dealer"; James Parsley, "barber surgeon and publican"; and, on delight of delights, William Lewis, "gingerbread baker and toy-maker".

How much more interesting shopping could become.

Yours faithfully,
TONY WESTON,
The Old Garden, Lower Langford,
Nr Wrington, Somerset.
January 29.

Lottery winners

From Mr Peter Gordon

Sir, I suspect that organising the holiday rota in the London Borough of Camden's homeless persons unit will be more than usually difficult this year (report, January 30).

Choice items

From Mr Ralph Thorpe

Sir, Your "Film choice" for Friday, January 25 (Vision, January 20), included the following in the recommendation: "... obscenity ... whores, drug addicts, pimps, poshers, teenage rapists and winos ... prostitute mugged and robbed ... transvestite hustling ... the sordid landscape ..."

On the basis of what criteria is the "choice" made?

Yours faithfully,
RALPH THORPE,
Durlston Cottage,
The Downs, Swanage, Dorset.



OBITUARIES

JERRY SIEGEL

Jerry Siegel, creator of Superman, died on January 28 aged 81. He was born on October 17, 1914.

JERRY SIEGEL was the creator of Superman, that quintessentially all-American superhero. The only member of his doomed race to survive the destruction of the planet Krypton, Superman possessed divine powers. He could arrest the orbit of the Earth with one hand, bounce bullets off his chest and leapfrog buildings with a single bound. He was capable of shrugging off an army of monsters, dinosaurs and robots as though they were tiny insects.

Unlike more morally complex superheroes, Superman only ever deployed his talents to do good — to save the life of a child falling from a window, for instance, or to stop muggers in their ghastly crimes. He lived his daily life in the guise of his alter ego Clark Kent, the nerdy, bespectacled reporter of the *Daily Planet*. But as Superman, flying past skyscrapers with the speed of a bullet, he was resplendent in a skintight blue bodysuit and red cape.

Superman's popularity came to eclipse that of every other superhero in the comic book genre, and he showed great resilience to the whims of fashion. Partly, this was because he moved with the times — in the 1960s and 1970s, for example, he displayed marked "new man" tendencies. But his exploits also translated well into television and cinema, which took over from comic books as the main source of children's entertainment in the 1950s.

Despite the phenomenal success of his brainchild, Siegel made very little money out of Superman. The story of how he and his friend Joe Shuster, the artist who put Siegel's ideas down on paper, had created the comic book hero, and then sold their creation to Action Comics in 1938 for a derisory sum has become a cautionary tale among all cartoonists.

Jerry Siegel was a native of Cleveland, Ohio. He was educated at Glenville High School, where he showed a talent for writing and a love of science fiction. There he met Joe Shuster, an artistic boy, with whom he collaborated on a number of comic strip ideas for the school magazine, *The Glenville Torch*. After they had left school, Siegel and Shuster turned professional.

This was in the early 1930s, the start of the Golden Age of comics, when superheroes like Doc Savage and G-8 were making tidy profits for comic book publishers. Siegel originally



toyed with the idea of a Superman who was a bald, mad scientist. Then one sleepless night in 1934 he had a vision of the entire Superman legend, beginning with his birth to Jor-El II and Lara Lor-Van on the planet Krypton; his subsequent descent to Earth in a rocket and adoption by a farming couple, the Clarks of Smallville; his decision to devote his superhuman powers to assist humanity; and the triangular relationship of Kent, Superman and Lois Lane. Siegel was considering, at the time, becoming a journalist. For this reason he decided to make Clark Kent a reporter on the *Daily Planet*, Metropolis, so that he would be among the first to learn of crimes and disasters.

In fact, there was a large element of wish-fulfilment about Superman as far as Siegel was concerned. He was not unlike Clark Kent himself, bookish and bespectacled; and he dreamt of becoming attractive to women by the doing of daring and heroic deeds.

Siegel and Shuster took the first Superman strips to New York but they were turned down by various publishers. "Too fantastic for our readers," was the consensus. They made a living by selling other ideas. Then, in 1938, they heard that a new comic book was in the pipeline and submitted the idea of Superman to its editors again. This time it was accepted. Action Comics, a subsidiary of DC Comics, was launched in June 1938, with a front cover depicting Superman throwing a villain's car over his head. Siegel and Shuster were paid \$130 between them for the rights of Superman, and were then paid strictly as freelance contributors.

Under DC's control, Superman became an instant success, and not only in comic book form. Between 1941 and



Jerry Siegel, left, and the first edition of Action Comics

1943 there were 17 animated cartoons — probably the finest adventure cartoons ever produced. Kirk Alyn became the first screen Superman in 1948, and there was a six-year television series with George Reeves in the 1950s. Christopher Reeve starred in a lavish film version in 1978. Rare copies of the first issue, which had originally cost ten cents, were now changing hands for astronomical sums.

But Siegel and Shuster had seen none of the money. They had worked on more episodes of Superman in the early 1940s but by 1947, staggered at the sums DC was making from Superman, they brought a suit against their publishers to share in the profits. They lost but continued to bring more suits, spending the next thirty years in litigation. Eventually Shuster was forced to take work as a messenger in

Manhattan, and Siegel as a mail clerk in Los Angeles.

Their sorry plight was brought to light by the National Cartoonists Society in 1975, when news broke that Warner had paid \$3½ million for the rights to a new Superman film. Neither had earned a penny from Superman since the late 1940s. An out-of-court settlement was then reached, and the two were promised \$20,000 a year each for life. The experience had been a bitter one for both men, and years later Siegel said that just the sight of a Superman comic book made him almost physically ill.

Shuster moved to Los Angeles later and lived only a few blocks from Siegel. He died in 1992. Siegel is survived by his wife Joanne, their daughter, and a son by a previous marriage.

ERIC COUSINS

Eric Cousins, former racehorse trainer, died while swimming on holiday in Barbados on January 25 aged 74. He was born on December 12, 1921.

ON THE Turf handicaps are meant to give every horse in a race an equal chance of winning. Nevertheless, in the 1960s, when Eric Cousins had a runner, it did not work out quite like that.

On his gallops at Tarporley, Cheshire, Cousins had a magical skill in preparing and improving horses for big handicap events as well as the patience, sometimes over months, to make sure they were ready for one day and one day alone. And invariably the trainer and his owners were rewarded not only with prize money but also from the bookmakers' satchels. Judged in this light, Cousins can be ranked with such trainers as "Amy" Persse, Cecil Boyd-Rochford and Ryan Price as among the shrewdest of his profession this century.

His outstanding feat was undoubtedly his success in four seasons in a row at Kempton Park in the Great Jubilee Handicap, with Chalk Stream (1961), Water Skier (1962-63) and Commander-in-Chief (who had captured the Cambridgeshire the previous year) in 1964. But Chalk Stream had a significance beyond the "Jubilee" alone. The gelding had been bought in 1960, won the Liverpool Autumn Cup (backed significantly from 100-8 to 9-1), and marked the introduction of Robert Sangster, the present owner and bloodstock dealer, to what became a remarkable racing career. Thereafter Cousins trained many winners for Sangster and they remained lifelong friends.

Eric Cousins came from a farming background in Lancashire. During the war he served with the RAF as a fighter pilot and reached the rank of flight lieutenant in 1950, graduating from the



Eric Cousins with Commander-in-Chief in 1965

hunting field, he became an amateur rider under National Hunt Rules. Between then and 1957 he rode 50 winners, no fewer than eight of these successes being on that lively veteran and favourite of the crowds, Craggmore Boy, who, owned and trained by the Cousins family, was not retired from racing until the astonishing age of 22.

Cousins, meanwhile, had in 1954 taken out a full licence to train both on the flat and over jumps (he had previously held a permit). His first significant victory came in the Assot Stakes three years later with Bonhomie.

Then began his great days: the Lincolnshire Handicap two seasons running with Johns Court and Hill Royal (1961-62); the Ayr Gold Cup

with Dawn Watch (1960), Kamundu (1965) and Brief Star, who carried the Sangster colours, in 1969. The Victoria Cup came his way with Tudor Treasure in 1963, and both the Wokingham and Portland Handicaps in 1966 with, respectively, My Audrey and Audrey Joan. As well, of course, as the Great Jubilee and the Cambridgeshire.

Important handicaps apart, Cousins sent out two high-class fillies in Ludham, third to Pia in the 1967 Oaks, and Shellsbrook, third to Mystery in the 1,000 Guineas six years later. In 1977 he retired and handed over the stable to one of his sons in order to concentrate on farming and acting as a bloodstock agent.

He is survived by three sons and a daughter.

PROFESSOR R. P. BELL

Professor R. P. Bell, FRS, physical chemist, died on January 9 aged 88. He was born on November 24, 1907.

RONALD PERCY BELL, a pillar of Oxford chemistry for generations of undergraduates and a devoted Balliol man, was praised away in 1967 to become the first professor of chemistry at the new Stirling University. Three years earlier he had failed by a whisker to become Master of Balliol, losing out to the historian Christopher Hill. Balliol's loss was Stirling's gain, under Principal Tom Cottrell, Bell established a chemistry department of high quality before he retired in 1975.

R. P. Bell was the kind of man better suited to initials than to a Christian name. Small in stature and dry in delivery, he made no special

effort to make chemistry appear an attractive or straightforward subject. His undergraduates were subjected to a term's initiation in which they were made to immerse themselves in a series of Victorian papers on the determination of the atomic weight of silver.

Precision, clarity, and attention to detail were demanded, and failings were annotated in tiny pencil notes. His manner in the lecture theatre was equally uncompromising, but those who stayed the course did so because he was a chemist of distinction, not because he believed in easy accessibility.

Bell came to Balliol in 1924 as an exhibitor, and apart from a spell between 1928 and 1932 when he worked in Copenhagen with J. N. Bronsted, stayed there until 1967. He succeeded Sir Harold Hartley

as Bedford Lecturer in Chemistry at the college in 1932 before he had even completed a doctorate.

As a chemist he made many original contributions, being among the first to investigate how quantum theory made it possible for particles to tunnel through energy barriers rather than surmount them. He wrote and lectured about acid-base catalysis and proton-transfer reactions, and pioneered work in which the heavy isotope of hydrogen was substituted into a molecule, providing a tool by which the mechanism of reactions could be traced. He was also among the first to study very fast reactions.

He was elected to the Royal Society in 1944 and served on its council. He published three books, *Acid Base Catalysis* (1951), *Acids and Bases* (1952) and *The Proton in Chemistry* (1959). At Balliol he held successively the positions of Fellow and Vice-Master, while in the university he became Reader in Physical Chemistry. But at Oxford both a chair and the mastership of Balliol eluded him. There were at that time only two chemistry chairs in the university; had he remained longer he would certainly have qualified for a personal chair, but they did not exist in the 1960s.

At Stirling he planned and established the chemistry department, and on retirement became an honorary research professor at Leeds between 1976 and 1982. He remained in contact with Balliol, for which he retained great affection. He was married in 1931 to Margery West, who survives him together with their son.

Major-General Ashton Wade, CB, OBE, MC, Royal Corps of Signals, died on January 16 aged 97. He was born on March 13, 1898.

ASHTON WADE's career matched his own extraordinary versatility. He served in three different Corps of the Army — Artillery, Engineers and Signals; fought with distinction in both World Wars; proved himself an able staff officer and military administrator; commanded in India and Malaya; played a part in German war crimes trials; and, after he retired from the Army, led the way in telecommunications engineering for Independent Television.

Douglas Ashton Loft Wade was educated at St Lawrence College, Ramsgate, and the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, before being commissioned into the Royal Regiment of Artillery in 1916.

He was severely wounded on the Western Front, but later transferred to the Italian theatre where he began to specialise in telecommunications. With the 14th Corps Signals Company in Lord Cavan's 10th Army on the Pieve, he won his MC and in September 1918 was again wounded during the preparations for the massive Battle of Vittorio Veneto, which was to bring the Austro-Hungarian Empire to the ground.

In 1919 he went to southern Russia as a signals officer with the British military mission to Denikin's anti-Bolshevik Russian Army in the Ukraine. After his return to England he took a degree in mechanical sciences at Clare College, Cambridge. While he was there, the Royal Corps of Signals was formed; a founder member, he influenced its



early years as an instructor. In 1935 he was sent out to India, serving first on the intelligence staff and then on the North West Frontier as the administrative staff officer of the Baluchistan and then Western Districts.

He arrived back in England just in time to survive the retreat to Dunkirk as GSO1 on the British Expeditionary Force signals staff. He held the same appointment at GHQ Home Forces during the Battle of Britain period, but in the spring of 1941 he returned to India with the 2nd Division as its senior administrative staff officer.

After the Japanese invasion of Burma, Wade was appointed Deputy Adjutant General in GHQ India. He held this key appointment for two years, grappling with the complex personnel problems of the multinational armies in India and Burma.

His reward came in 1944 when he was given command of the Madras area, which he

held until the Partition of India in 1947. During this command he was also a member of the Indian Armed Forces Nationalisation Committee, whose task was to plan the separate Indian and Pakistani armies. His last command appointment was GOC Malaya District.

He returned to England just before the communist terrorist campaign began and was appointed president of the board set up to review the sentences of war criminals tried in Europe. Subsequently he was a member of the military court which convicted Field Marshal von Manstein of war crimes.

Retiring from the Army in 1950, he joined the Foreign Office as telecommunications attaché at the British Embassy in Washington. Then, with Independent Television just starting up, he joined the Independent Television Authority as senior planning engineer in 1954 and went on from there in 1960 to be the IFA's regional officer for East Anglia. This led to his becoming technical consultant to the Cambridge Inter-University Research Unit, 1965-69, and to the WRVS Headquarters, 1970-75.

He held chairmanships of the Royal Corps of Signals Institution, 1957-63, of the South East Forum for closed circuit television in education, 1967-73, and of the Dunkirk Veterans' Association, 1967-74. His autobiography, *A Life on the Line*, was published in 1988.

His first marriage was in 1926 to Heather Mary Patricia Blumer, who died in 1968. In 1972 he married Cynthia Halliday (née Allen), who survives him, together with a daughter from his first marriage.

PERSONAL COLUMN

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A copy of our "Guide to Making a Will" is available on request.
The Donkey Sanctuary, (Dept TM), Sidmouth, Devon, EX10 0NU. Tel: (01395) 578222. Enquiries to Dr E. D. Svendsen, MBE Reg. Charity No. 264818

DUTCH QUEEN MAKES WAY FOR HER DAUGHTER
FROM Robert Schull
Queen Juliana of The Netherlands, today announced that she would abdicate on April 30, her seventy-first birthday, in favour of her daughter, Crown Princess Beatrix.
In a three-minute speech on radio and television on her eldest daughter's forty-second birthday, the Queen said: "To everyone who grows older, sooner or later, the other fact of declining energies appears, which no longer make it possible to fulfil one's task as before. A moment then arrives when it becomes irresponsible to continue that task. I thus feel that, for me, the moment is approaching when I must lay down my task as your Queen."
The announcement came as a complete surprise: There were rumours last year that Queen Juliana would abdicate on her seventieth birthday or at the latest after her speech from the throne last September. But these two events passed without the slightest indication that the Queen had any intention of stepping down and amidst official assurances that she intended to carry on.
It thus had been generally assumed that the Queen would not abdicate for several years in order to allow her daughter to devote more time to her family.
The reign of Queen Juliana, who ascended to the throne in September 1948, marked the end of the Netherlands as a colonial power. It is known

ON THIS DAY
February 1, 1980
When Queen Beatrix of The Netherlands succeeded her mother Queen Juliana in 1980, it was noted that she had had a very different upbringing from that of the former Queen.
that the Queen personally welcomed the independence of Indonesia. Her reign was also marked by personal tragedy, most recently over the capture of her husband, Prince Bernhard, for his involvement in the Lockheed bribery affair.
In contrast to her mother the formidable Queen Wilhelmina who was deeply respected by her subjects, Queen Juliana is genuinely loved by a large portion of the population for her simple and unassuming ways.
The new Queen Beatrix is a woman who acts with decision in contrast to Queen Juliana, who seems less sure of herself. Some observers have wondered whether she will adhere just as stringently to the pattern of constitutional monarchy as her mother has. Like her mother

FUTURE QUEEN OF HOLLAND WAS BROUGHT UP IN EXILE
Amsterdam, Jan 31
The future Queen Beatrix of The Netherlands was born on January 31, 1938. She had barely been joined by her younger sister, Princess Irene, in 1939 when the Second World War broke out. Carried in poison gas-proof containers, the little girls were sent out of wartime Holland and taken first to England and then to Canada.
In Ottawa the young princess spent five carefree years living in an ordinary house, raised by her mother without any of the official fuss that is inevitable in a royal palace.
In September 1948, when her mother became Queen, Beatrix became Crown Princess at the age of 10. She went to secondary school paying special attention to subjects like sociology and politics. After her graduation she registered at Leiden University to study legal science, parliamentary history, politics and sociology.
In June 1961, at the age of 23, she sat her doctoral examinations.
At the age of 25 Princess Beatrix left her parents' palace and set up house in a small castle nearby, known as Drakenstein. Two years later the 12-year-old princess, a German diplomat's daughter, married her son. Her marriage in 1960 led to a year full of unrest.

